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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

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The North Carolinian

POWER

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Establishment

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dasheill, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. M. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

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AND

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AT

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

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Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

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Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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MAIN STREET,

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TO SPORTSMEN!

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

The Children's Hour.

When twilight shadows softly lower,
School books and toys are put away;
Then comes the children's favorite hour,
The happiest time of all the day.

They gather then around my chair
To hear the stories children love,
And listen, with that pleasure rare
We older heads have grown above,

To legends of the days of old,
Of goblin pranks, of fairy mirth,
Ere knowledge, growing stern and cold,
Had banished them away from earth.

But though no more on heath or hill
They hold their sports when mortals sleep,
In the sweet heart of childhood still
The fairy folk their kingdom keep.

A NIGHT OF ALARM.

My sister Julia was always very courageous. In our youth the country was wilder than now; but it might truly be said of her that she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl. She would traverse the most unfrequent paths, wondering at my timidity. There was nothing masculine, however, in Julia's appearance; she was simply a sweet, joyous child, with an absence of fear in her character, and a consequent clearness of perception in all cases of supposed or real danger.

When I was sixteen, and Julia eighteen, my father hired a laborer named Hans Schmidt, a Hessian, who had been in the British service, and who, at the close of the war, had deserted from his regiment. He was a powerful man, with a heavy, imbruted countenance; and both Julia and myself were struck at the very first with an intuitive dread of him. The feeling in Julia hardly took the character of fear, but was one rather of loathing; yet, if she could have feared anything, I think it would have been that man, for she had an intuitive perception that he was demonlike, even beyond what his looks demonstrated. One evening she read of a horrible murder that thrilled our blood; and, upon turning her eyes from the paper, they encountered those of Hans Schmidt. There was something terrible in his glance; and, from that moment, she resolved that the villain should be turned away. As her wishes and opinions were always of much weight with my father, the latter gave the Hessian his discharge.

Soon after this, Julia and I were left alone in the house, both our father and mother being absent upon a visit until the following day, and we happening to be without a female servant at the moment (for we only kept one). So Julia and I had been remarkably busy, since early morning, making various household arrangements with which we intended to surprise and please the old people upon their return, and, being unusually weary, proceeded to our chamber at an early hour of the evening. We had partly disrobed ourselves, when Julia turned hastily to the window.

"I declare," she said, "the evening is so pleasant that it is a pity to remain indoors. I don't feel a bit sleepy; let's go down upon the lawn."

We descended the stairs. How little I imagined what was in Julia's heart! Harry Irving came up just as we reached the lawn. He was only casually passing the house. Julia engaged him in conversation, and he came and joined us. My sister was more than usually lively and engaging.

"Where are Tom, and Edgar, and Will?" she asked, alluding to his brothers.

"Oh," replied Harry, "they are over at uncle's. They will be coming back soon."

His uncle's farm was a mile off, and his own house was about half that distance. The three young men soon appeared upon the road; and, to my surprise, Julia arose at their approach, and proceeded to meet them. Then she returned to Harry and me, and called us aside from the door.

"Now, Mary, you need not be nervous," she said. "Keep quiet, and do not speak above your breath. There is a man under our bed—there, there!" and she clapped her hand over my mouth—"a man under our bed, and the young Irvings are going up to secure him!"

They all provided themselves with heavy sticks; and then, guided by Julia, ascended the stairs.

As to myself, I could not follow them, but remained trembling and moaning upon the door-steps. Never did I experience a greater sense of relief than when the assaulting party descended, looking partly ashamed and partly amused, having found nothing to justify their sudden armament. Julia was in an agony of mortification, and wept piteously; for, although but half convinced that her apprehension had been groundless, the idea that she, who had never till now feared anything, had placed herself in a light so ludicrous in the eyes of those young men, was insupportable. The man, she said, must have taken the alarm and fled out of the back door, for she could not have been so deceived. Our young friends, more in pity for her mortification than from any belief in the reality of the night intruder, offered to remain in the vicinity till morning; but she would not listen to the proposition, and they thus took their departure.

I was very sorry to see them go, and watched their forms till they were out of sight, for the affair of the evening had almost frightened me into hysterics. Julia, however, at once rushed to the chamber, and flinging herself on the bed, continued bitterly weeping. She had exhibited herself in a character which she despised; and her man under the bed would be the talk of the neighborhood. I followed her, but neither of us could compose ourselves sufficiently to sleep.

The clock on the mantel-piece struck eleven; and then "tick, tick, tick," it went on for the next dreary hour. Julia at length ceased weeping, and lay in thought, only an occasional sigh betraying her wakefulness. Again the clock struck, "ting, ting, ting;" but it had not reached the final stroke, when Julia, leaping lightly from the bed, flung herself upon an immense chest at the further end of the room.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "quick! quick! He is here! he is here! I cannot hold the lid—he will get out! Quick! quick!"

There was indeed some living thing inside the chest; for, in spite of Julia's weight, the lid was lifted, and then, as the instinct of self-preservation overcame my terror, I sprang to her assistance. Whom or what had we caught? Imagine yourself holding down the lid of a showman's box, with a boa-constrictor writhing beneath; or keeping a cage-top in its place by your weight alone, with a hyena struggling to tear his way out and devour you. But we were not long in suspense. Horrid execrations, half-German, half-English, chilled our very hearts, and we knew that there, in the midnight, only the lid of an old chest was between ourselves and Hans Schmidt!

At times it started up, and once or twice his fingers were caught in the opening. Then, finding our combined weight too much for his strength, it would become evident that he was endeavoring to force out an end of the chest. But he could not work to advantage. Cramped within such limits, his giant power of muscle was not wholly available; he could neither kick nor strike with full force; and hence his chief hope rested upon his ability to lift us up lid and all. Even then, in the absolute terror that might have been supposed to possess her, a queer feeling of exultation sprang up in Julia's heart.

"I was right, Mary," she cried. "They won't think me a fool now, will they? I shan't be ashamed to see Harry Irving!"

Poor Julia! under the circumstances, the idea was really ludicrous; but nature will everywhere assert herself, and Julia hated a coward. Thump! thump! thump! Lid, and side, and end alternately felt the cramped, but powerful blows. Then came the lift—the steady, straining, desperate lift; and Julia cheered me when the cover shook and rose and trembled.

"He can't get out, Mary! We are safe; only keep your full weight on the lid; and don't be nervous either; it is almost morning!"

She knew it was not one o'clock.

But one o'clock came. How I wished it was five! And two o'clock came, and three; and we hoped that our prisoner had yielded to a fate which must now appear to him inevitable. A small aperture at one end of the chest, where there was a fracture in the wood, supplied him with air; and hence we could not hope that he would become weak through suffocation. He was evidently resting from the very necessity of the case, for his exertions had been prodigious. There was a faint streak of morning in the sky; and there, upon the chest, we sat and watched for the gleam to broaden.

Suddenly, there was a tremendous struggle beneath us, as if the ruffian had concentrated all his energies in a final effort. At my end of the chest there was a crash, and immediately the German's feet protruded through the aperture that they had forced in the board. So horrible now appeared our position, that I uttered a scream, such as I do not think I ever at any other time have had power to imitate. I did not know that I was about to scream, so terrible was the fright of which this was the involuntary outburst.

To get off the lid, in order to defeat the movement through the chest-end, would have instantly been our destruction; therefore, still bearing our weight on the cover, we caught at the projecting feet. In doing this, however, we partially lost our balance; and a sudden bracing up of the muscular shape below so far forced open the lid, that the head, arms and shoulders of Hans Schmidt were thrust forth, and, with a fearful clutch, he seized Julia by the throat. Horrified by the spectacle, I threw myself forward, bearing down with all my might upon his head, as I lay partially upon the chest.

Just then, a heavy crash was heard at the door below, the foot-tramps springing towards us as if some person were tearing up the staircase with the full conviction that this was an hour of need. The dim daybreak hardly revealed his identity, as he rushed into our room; but I had a faint perception that young Harry Irving had come to us in our peril.

Sometime during the morning I found myself in bed, with Julia and several of the neighboring women standing about me. Julia clasped me in her arms, and cried, she was so rejoiced that the fright had not killed me.

"We are safe, Mary," she said. "Harry Irving was near the house all night. He returned, after seeming to go home. It was not right, he said to himself, for us to remain here all night, especially as our father was known to have money in the house. So he kept out of our sight, but remained near. The least scream he would have heard, as he at last heard yours; but I am glad you did not scream before, for now we have had an experience, and know what we can do. It was tedious; but I don't wish to be thought afraid of my shadow, and I'm glad we had to hold the chest down a good while."

Hans Schmidt had evidently decided upon the chest as a safer hiding-place than that in which Julia first discovered him. Upon the very morning on which Harry Irving stunned and secured the ruffian in our room, the officers of justice were searching for the old Hessian scoundrel, as a supposed murderer, and he was soon convicted and hung.

Julia became the wife of Harry Irving, and a most excellent wife she was. Magnanimous and unrevengeful, she was perhaps the only one who felt no gratification at the fate of old Hans Schmidt, but rather a pity for the ignorance which had steeped him in crime.

Lawyers' Fees.

The lawyers who are fighting in the Beecher-Tilton case, a correspondent says, are not only working for pay, but for fame. It is admitted that whoever triumphs here will at once achieve cosmopolitan distinction. The question has been raised in this connection whether there can be any limitation to the fees demanded by our popular lawyers? Field and Shearman have rendered a bill of $20,000 against the estate of the late James Fisk. Shearman is now Beecher's lawyer. Lawyers' fees have reached a state which, when compared with the past, seem almost fabulous. In 1845 Ogden Hoffman charged New York city $1,000 for attending in an important case. It was considered extortionate, but now ten times that amount would be small. Beach demands $10,000 for an important case, and has enough to keep him busy all the time. Governor Tilden was attorney in one case in which his fees were, as is carefully calculated, $100,000. The fees in the Parish will case are estimated at an equal sum. Half as much was paid a noted lawyer for services in settling the Rose will case. There are a number of estates now in settlement whose attorneys will draw $50,000 from their clients for services. This golden glory of the legal profession, which excels that of all others, is the reason why lawyers strike for notice. A name when obtained insures immense wealth. Tilden, next to Charles O'Conor, has enjoyed a long as well as a lucrative practice, and hence he will be the richest governor New York State has had since the days of Edwin D. Morgan, who was worth $1,000,000.

Senatorial Amenities.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Gordon arose to a personal explanation, and said that during the debate of the day previous, in reply to some harsh words addressed to him by Senator Edmunds, he allowed himself to be betrayed into using the word "irresponsibility" in speaking of the actions of that Senator. By that word he had done an injustice to Mr. Edmunds. The responsibility of that Senator as a statesman, as a jurist, and as a member of society, was, in his (Gordon's) opinion, of the highest order and most honorable character. Having done an injustice to him, he wished now in the presence of the Senate to express to him his sincere regrets. Forbidden, as Senators were, to erase anything of a personal nature, he now made the only reparation left to him.

Mr. Edmunds said he desired to express his obligations to the Senator from Georgia for the handsome manner in which he had spoken. He did not intend to address any harsh language toward the Senator, and, if the gentleman so understood him, he was very sorry for it.

Husband and Wife.

After Mrs. Tilton had been sitting a little while in the court room when the Beecher-Tilton case was being tried, a correspondent says, she turned her eyes upon her husband, of whom she had the advantage, as she was ten feet behind him and could watch every movement of his face as he sat silently behind Morris, his long grayish brown hair falling on his shoulders and his profile a little stronger by time and thought. The young Tilton of 1870 is growing hoar in the Tilton of 1874.

The wife watched this man narrowly, without any higher feeling than strong curiosity. It has been long since she spoke to him. For seven months they have not, probably, looked at each other. In the court room he saw her for the first time. After awhile looking suddenly to the left, Tilton observed his wife just drop her eyes from his face. He looked steadily until she confronted him again. From this time forward there were frequent glances between the pair—on his part sensibility and inquiry, on hers merely exaggerated curiosity.

Mrs. Tilton was in a very perfect state of equanimity. She wore a purple, velvet hat with a black bow and bunch of feathers, has an uncommonly large ear for so small a woman, and lean, sharp, inharmonious features, composing a very small head. Her forehead was of the medium size, almost a straight line; she had a straight, thin, bloodless nose, and cheeks rather hollow; but the mouth, lips and chin were grosser and fuller than the lean woman who looked out alone, and the colors of the flesh and eyes were warm and ruddy. The lips were quite red and inviting; the coarseness of the chin rather increased its power; the eyes and expression were those of an emotional, unrestrainable, over credulous young married miss, who possessed great power to fascinate men, particularly mature and elderly men, who are readily moved by childish coquetry.

Mrs. Tilton wore a new suit of good, rich black, the dress a walking silk skirt, the mantle or sacque of black velvet, the collar a white ruffle, and the hat of velvet, with a feather extending from front to rear. She is a very little woman. Earrings of gold open work with jingling pendants dropped from the large ears aforesaid. She kept her kid gloves and hat on during the whole day's proceedings, forenoon and afternoon. With a lace handkerchief in her hand, she frequently used it at her nose, inhaling the perfume. Her father, Judge Morse, was an old, respectable person, with full gray hair and beard, and silver spectacles, and he said nothing, but gave his arm as she entered the court room and retired.

The Affairs of Maine.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, in his message places the receipts of the State during 1874 at $1,853,904; disbursements, $1,537,719. Of this $714,426 was on account of war debt, and $407,477 for schools. The ordinary expenses were $320,694, or a little less than 1⅓ mills on the dollar of State valuation. Debt after deducting sinking funds, $5,561,076, a reduction of $321,575 in 1874. In ten years nearly $7,000,000 have been paid of the debt, nearly $3,000,000 being for the reduction of principal, and $4,000,000 for interest. Should the present value of taxation be continued the balance of this debt will be extinguished in 1888.

The governor favors equalization of taxation on railroads, banks and corporations, so that all expenditures may be met without assessing a dollar on the towns and cities. He urges the enforcement of the collection of taxes from delinquent railroads, $90,000 remaining unpaid out of $105,069 assessed last year; favors the increase of the license fees of insurance companies doing business in the State. If these suggestions are enforced, a State tax of 3½ mills on the dollar instead of four would be sufficient to meet all State expenditures.

He suggests that the divorce laws be reformed; the adoption of an enabling act recognizing the eligibility of women to office; and a revision of the State constitution.

He deplores the fact that the trustees of savings institutions have thought it necessary or advisable to invest out of the State eleven and a half million dollars, or more than one-third of the deposits of the people of Maine, capital which is needed at home for the development of the abundant resources of the State.

The Debt of Pennsylvania.

During the past year the State debt of Pennsylvania, the governor says in his message, was reduced by $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,697,119; the expenditures, $6,602,568, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,094,551. The total debt is $24,568,635, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking fund. The revenues of the State have decreased $1,200,000, caused by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. The governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that, although $10,000,000 are annually expended for education, none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education.

By Accident.

At Holly Springs, Miss., Ed. Eoff, of Tate county, made an arrangement to have an egg-nog, and one of his tenants, George Hunt, colored, had promised to come up before day and wake him up and help him to make it. At 3 o'clock Eoff was awake, and concluded he would have some fun out of Hunt; so he got up, took his shot-gun, and went down to his cabin, and, cocking both barrels of his gun, fired both, as he supposed. He then opened Hunt's door and punched at him with his gun, one barrel of the same being discharged, lodging the load in Hunt's side, from the effects of which he died the next day. Hunt was perfectly conscious to the last, and testified that he and Eoff were and had always been on the very best of terms; that he was satisfied the shooting was accidental.

Watering House Plants.

As many house plants suffer from too much, as from too little water. It is a very common thing to see the soil kept thoroughly soaked from week to week. This will answer for callas, and a few other marsh plants, but for others nature only makes the ground wet occasionally, and often it becomes very dry before rain comes again. No invariable rules can be given for watering. When a plant is at rest it needs less than when growing, and even when growing, it is better to let the soil get somewhat dry now and then before watering. If the soil is full of water no air can enter, and the roots need air as well as water.

TO BED.—It is said that a "young gentleman" about eight years old recently sent his card to call on a "young lady" a few years younger, and received the following answer: "Compliments of Miss —— to Mr. —— and regrets that previous engagements prevent her acceptance. She took some jelly to-day without asking for it, for which she is to be whipped at seven and sent to be at eight."

War Ships and Their Armor.

So great have been the changes effected in ships of war by the introduction of steam and iron, an English paper says, that the navy may be said to have been in a state of transition during the present generation, and will still be so, for many of the latest inventions are yet upon trial. Since the commencement of the present century, at least three different classes of ships have succeeded each other. At the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, the Victory, Nelson's flagship, was considered a model of a line-of-battle ship. She carried 100 guns, from twelve to twenty-four pounders. Comparing her with the Duke of Wellington, which now floats beside her in Portsmouth harbor, and carries the admiral's flag, we find a great advance in ship building. The Duke of Wellington carries 131 guns, and is 3,700 tons burthen. She is fitted with engines of 780 horse-power, and is altogether the finest specimen existing of a wooden line-of-battle ship. But when we look at our present fleet of ironclads, at the Warrior, or the Sultan, or the Hercules, or the Black Prince, the change effected since the old days of wooden three-deckers, is truly marvelous. These ships are completely incased in armor, varying from six to fourteen inches in thickness; for it seems that no sooner have we got armor for a ship which is conceived to be impregnable, than straightway a gun is invented which will pierce it. They are armed with large eighteen-ton guns, as well as with smaller ones on the Whitworth principle; these last are made of steel, which, by a peculiar process is compressed while in a fluid state, and the gun is thus rendered extraordinarily tough. But in the navy, as in other institutions, in these days of rapid progress, the new very quickly becomes the old; and already since the construction of these fine ships, we find in our waters a strange and unfamiliar object, the new cupola or turret ship, such as the Devastation, in which the guns are mounted on turrets. The Devastation carries four guns of the immense size of thirty-five tons, mounted on two turrets. Whether these unsightly ships, without either masts or rigging, will ever be available for sea going, or whether they will be reserved as floating batteries for the defense of our coasts, is a problem still undecided.

The modifications and improvements in marine artillery succeeded each other with surprising rapidity. There is at present in process of construction a new ironclad, the Inflexible, which is to be completed in the year 1877. This sea monster is to be armed with guns of the incredible size of eighty-one tons. They will be twenty-seven feet in length, and are expected to penetrate twenty inches of solid armor plate at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile! Then, again, there is the torpedo, that destructive submarine engine, against which no man-of-war, armor-plated or otherwise, is safe. Truly formidable will be naval warfare in the future!

Cholera and Plague.

The London *Times* says: "Hardly is there assurance that cholera, after nine years' uninterrupted prevalence, has ceased on the continent of Europe, when a fresh alarm comes from the East. Cholera is reported to be ravaging the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago. From these possessions every year a considerable number of pilgrims travel to Mecca. The Ottoman government, believing that the beginning of the outbreak of cholera in Mecca in 1865 and subsequent great westward diffusion of the disease was a consequence of its introduction into the Hedjaz by pilgrims from the straits settlements, and fearing a similar danger in the approaching pilgrimage, has become seriously alarmed for the safety of the sacred city and of the pilgrims who will shortly congregate there. It has accordingly commissioned the vice-president of the general board of health for the empire, Dr. Arif Bey, to proceed from Constantinople to Mecca and make all necessary precautionary arrangements. The coming pilgrimage is exposed also to danger from plague as well as from cholera. Plague, a few months ago, after upward of fifty years' absence, it is believed, reappeared in the Assyr district, Yemen, in a locality eight days' journey from Mecca. The Ottoman sanitary authorities in the Hedjaz appear to have satisfied themselves as to the nature of the disease; but, in view of the approaching pilgrimage, Dr. Charles Millingen, of Constantinople, has been sent by the general board of health of the empire to the infected locality to make further inquiries. The outbreak is stated to have been very circumscribed, and, according to the latest news, it has come to an end.

A New Way to Light.

An ingenious system of lighting is suggested by the *Scientific American*, as among the probabilities of the future. Given, say, a large hotel to be furnished with artificial light, the plan suggested is, instead of having a network of gas pipes leading to different rooms and to different burners in each room, according to the present method, to have the light for the whole building generated in one place, say in the main ventilating shaft for the utilizing of the surplus heat. The distribution of the light would be effected by means of reflectors, each throwing into its appropriate tube a bundle of rays—made parallel by a lens—sufficiently intense to flood the room to which they were directed with a pure white radiance, which could be turned on or off, or graduated by simply pressing a knob or turning a key. In size, the light tubes need be no greater than ordinary gas pipes, and even much smaller, since all the light required for the largest room might be transmitted to the reflector as an extremely slender beam. The terminal lenses would close the tube against smoke and dust, which would dim the reflectors at the angles; and by keeping the inclosed air pure and dry, the absorption of light would be inappreciable.

A Wife's Devotion.

Westly Lee deserted a faithful wife two years ago in Lexington, Ky., and went to Louisville to live. In his wicked career he was stricken down and died in the most abject poverty. The devoted wife was notified, and immediately came to the city in search of her erring husband, who had so cruelly deserted her. She was conducted to a low haunt of vice, and there saw the inmates preparing him for a rude burial. A few women, who had been his companions in crime, were standing about the dead body, but could contribute nothing to have him decently buried. The wife of his youth, forgetting his crime, gave him a Christian burial, and stood weeping beside the grave until the last sod was placed upon it.

HE SAW.—The following curious occurrence is vouched for by a contributor to the Polish paper, the *Magid*: "At Iroslaw, a few days ago, a blind lad was walking with his father, when two boys happened to be throwing stones in the road. One of the missiles struck the lad deprived of sight, and caused him intense pain. Suddenly he exclaimed, 'Father, I can see,' and to the astonishment of the bystanders, it was discovered that his eyesight had returned." The correspondent does not state whether the stone struck the eye of the blind lad or not.

Sad Story of an Inventor.

The story of the inventor, Mozart, confined in a lunatic asylum in Michigan, is a sad one. He was a most ingenious man, and stated that if short of money all he had to do was to hide away for a few days and invent something which he would sell for $1,000. He was imprudent, and of course always poor. The crowning invention of his life was a watch, a stem-winder, to require winding only at intervals of several days. It was perfected, and he undertook to negotiate for its introduction in the market. He soon found obstacles to satisfactory arrangements, and, after repeated and harassing endeavors to obtain what seemed to him a reasonable settlement, he closed negotiations, with little or no profit to himself, and after an experience that had worn on him to such an extent that those who were most intimate with him saw then the first signs of coming insanity. Not very long after the loss of his money by the failure of the banking-house of Miller & Webster aggravated these symptoms almost, if not quite, to the point of actual mania.

After these negotiations had ended, however, he seemed to feel better, and went energetically to work upon the third watch. The design was completed, and was a curiosity in watch-making. Upon the dial were shown the year, month, day of the month, and day of the week; the quarter seconds were marked, and the simple opening and shutting of the watch four or five times a day to learn the time kept it wound. If opened and shut oftener no injury was done, for the machinery was so arranged that when the watch was fully wound the spring was relieved from the further strain of surplus winding.

This was patented, and accomplished all that was claimed for it, and experts are said to have been delighted with it.

Mozart went home, and in the interval of leisure undertook to improve upon the appearance of a part of his invention by substituting a gilded and engraved cap for the one already in place in his model. In doing this he lost some piece of the mechanism. He tried to replace it, and could not do so readily. His eye had lost its clearness, and his troubles had shattered his nerves. However, with the wonderful patience and persistence that has already characterized him, he went on trying, breaking his instruments occasionally, making new ones, forgetting his plan, and working day and night trying to recall it and experimenting vainly. His wife begged him to let somebody else try it, believing that under his direction the work could still be done by skilled hands, but he refused and went on persistently. He believed he should finish his task soon, said so, and persevered. Later still he declared that he needed only a day more, and day after day he would repeat this. Then he was sure that there were only a few hours between him and success, and so he labored on, his delusion becoming stronger and stronger, till his friends saw there was no possible course but to remove him to the asylum at Kalamazoo, which was done. Within two days before his removal he was talking extravagantly, but coherently enough, of his brilliant prospects and the wealth and success that awaited him, and detailed to friends minutely the terms of an agreement that he claimed to have just made with persons in New York, though he had never gone to that city after his visit in the early summer. His mind had clearly reached that stage at which it regarded the visions upon which it had dwelt as facts finally accomplished.

The case is a curious one in the records of insanity. The hope that is given by his physicians is very slight, for the mental disease that had seized upon him was so strongly defined as to bar at least the possibility of immediate restoration. During his residence at the asylum, however, he has been comparatively quiet, and, of course, he is relieved from the strain of the self-imposed and almost incessant labor which preceded his removal.

A Heavy Theft.

The Countess of Dudley's jewel case was stolen at the Great Western railway station in London, under circumstances which leave little doubt that the thief was a practiced hand, and had laid his plans with great ingenuity. Lord and Lady Dudley arrived at the railway station in his lordship's brougham, and were immediately followed by a four-wheeled cab conveying two of the countess's waiting-women, each in charge of a ponderous jewel box and other articles. The woman having placed upon the pavement the box under her care, while turning round to assist her companion, placed one foot upon the jewel case. Her attention was, however, diverted by the other maid, and she removed her foot from the box. Her companion having alighted, she stooped to recover the box, when she found it had been removed. An instant search was made by the earl's servants and by the railway officials in attendance, but no tidings could be gained of it. Among the articles lost are a pearl and diamond bracelet, presented by the inhabitants of Dudley on the occasion of the marriage of the earl and countess. Some rather strong remarks are being made in London about Lord Dudley's advertisement of a reward for his wife's jewels. A thousand pounds, and no questions asked, is the reward, but as the jewels are valued at fifty thousand pounds it is not expected they will be returned.

An Important Invention.

An inventive genius at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has patented an apparatus, which he calls a car-shoe, for preventing cars from leaving the track in collisions or by running upon a broken or dislodged rail. It was given a trial a short time since, in which it did all and more than was claimed for it. A rail was taken from one side of the track, and a car, with the shoe attached, backed down at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Just before reaching the break, the engine was detached and the car flew across the break, the front truck striking the track all right, and the rear truck missing it by a few inches, the shoe gripping the track and stopping the car without damage about six rods from the break. On the second trial the car struck the track all right, and went on a half mile as if nothing had happened. In this age of railroads such an appliance as that, if placed upon all cars, would be the means of saving thousands of lives annually.

Mistaken Identity.

The story is told by a local paper of a man in Glasgow respecting his wife. It seems that this affectionate husband carried home from the Great Rollox police station a drunken woman whom he supposed to be his wife. On arriving at his house he deposited his burden tenderly indoors, and to his horror she almost immediately died. His grief, however, was not without consolation, for on examination it was discovered that the deceased woman was a total stranger. The delight of the man at this discovery was still further heightened by his wife being found at the central police station, where she had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness. Thus the evening ended happily, and the story is a lesson to other husbands not to hastily jump at the conclusion that every drunken woman they meet must be their wife.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Adventures of Two Shipwrecked Seamen in the Bay of Biscay—Exciting Narrative of Suffering and Danger.

The narrative of the adventures on a raft of two of the crew, Henry Lamont and John Hooper, of the steamer La Plata, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, is most interesting. When the vessel sank they managed to get on board the raft, which was made of compartments filled with air, and joined by a canvas band, forming a seat. Seated on this band they were in a sort of trough, and the water came up to their waists, their bodies below the waist getting gradually benumbed. Their only hope of escaping a lingering death lay in their being observed by some passing ship. On Monday there was a strong breeze and a nasty sea. Several ships passed at a distance; these they could plainly see, but by none of them could they hope to be seen. Tuesday was calm during the greater part of the day, and their hopes of safety were raised by seeing a three-mastered schooner within half a mile of them. They shouted with all their might, and thought they must be heard, but the schooner sailed on. Tuesday evening the breeze freshened. The men were exhausted, and in the conflict between wearied nature and hopes of life, they sank into a state between sleeping and waking. On Wednesday morning the one who was in his waking moment saw through the darkness the loom of a vessel, and immediately roused his companion. The vessel rapidly approached, and came within a hundred yards of them. With all the strength that was left to them they uttered their cry for assistance, and after a few seconds interval, a bright light told that their cry had been heard. For two hours the light burned before their eyes, but just before dawn it disappeared, and when day broke no ship was to be seen. Hope was fast giving away to despair, when about two hours after daylight the missing vessel bore down towards them. This was the Dutch schooner Benklezoon. The master, when he heard the cry of distress, had immediately brought his ship to, and lay-to till the morning. In the meantime the shipwrecked men on the air raft had drifted to leeward. When the master of the Benklezoon found at daybreak that nothing could be seen, he conjectured from the force and direction of the wind the point to which any floating wreck or boat would have drifted, and bore down in that direction. But the sea was running so high that the master of the schooner dared neither to lower a boat nor bring his vessel alongside the raft. He therefore beckoned to the two men to quit the raft and swim to the schooner. Thoroughly exhausted by their three days' exposure they mistrusted their powers of swimming even this short distance; but it was their only hope. Lamont succeeded in getting alongside. Meantime the schooner and raft had again separated, and the schooner made another tack to give Hooper a chance. He was still more exhausted than Lamont; but, thinking it was no worse to be drowned between the raft and the ship than be left to perish on the raft, he made the desperate effort, and struck out for the schooner. When he got alongside his hands were too benumbed even to clutch the rope which was held out to him, and he took it between his teeth. The little schooner was low in the water, and some of the crew leaning over and watching their opportunity caught him by the hands and so pulled him on board. They were unable to stand and almost dead from exposure and weakness from want of food, for it was then close upon noon on Wednesday, and they had eaten nothing since the previous Saturday evening.

President Lincoln's Only Duel.

A Chicago paper has discovered that Ex-President Lincoln of the United States was once engaged in a duel that did not come off. Lincoln wrote an article relative to the State Bank of Illinois, and in the article severely handled Gen. Shields, the State Auditor. Shields took offense, and demanded a general retraction, which being refused, a challenge resulted. Lincoln declared himself ready to say that in the article he meant no personal offense to Shields, and if this were not satisfactory he would fight under the following arrangement:

1. Weapons—Cavalry broadswords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

2. Position—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge on the ground as the line between us, which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next, a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank and parallel with it, each at the distance of the length of the sword and three feet additional from the plank, and the retreating of his own accord over such line by either party during the fight shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

This proved satisfactory, the parties were reconciled, and shook hands. So ended Lincoln's first, last and only duel. But the affair did not end with Lincoln's withdrawal from it. The blood of all the parties who had been connected with it was up, and nearly half a dozen challenges grew out of it, nearly as many as have occurred in the whole history of the State before or since.

Early Use of Coal.

At a recent meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. William J Buck read a paper on "The Early Discovery of Coal in Pennsylvania," which contained many interesting historical facts. The first mention of coal was in a letter from Mr. Samuel Tighlman, dated August 14, 1766, which speaks of finding "an abundance of small coal in in the Wyoming valley, which may some time be of great value." Obadiah and Daniel Gore, blacksmiths, first put it into use by using it in their forges about 1770. From the Penn manuscripts, from which these facts were drawn, it appears that Pittsburgh was laid out as early as 1769, and that the existence of coal in the adjacent hills was known at that time; also the fact that petroleum, which has so lately been utilized, was known to exist in Venango county several years before there was any knowledge of coal. There has been much discussion as to who was the discoverer of the Schuylkill coal beds, the date of their discovery being generally set down as about 1790; but this discussion seems to have been unimportant, as a map dated 1770 located coal beds in Schuylkill county. The first successful attempt to burn anthracite coal in grates appears to have been made by Mr. George Fell, an ancestor of J. Gillingham Fell, at Wilkesbarre, in 1808. The commencement of the coal trade is set down as 1820, in which year 365 tons were sent to Philadelphia.

Lottery Tickets.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: The gambler's frenzy has been scattered broadcast through Kentucky by the Library lottery scheme. It is a passion that spreads like a conflagration and wastes like a pestilence.

The *Christian Union* adds: In these hard times "lotteries" flourish better than in prosperous days. Desperation drives men to risk all they have in these enterprises, in the hope of bettering their condition. Lottery gambling in all its shapes ought to be prohibited as rigidly as counterfeiting.

Items of Interest.

The memory of a child is wonderful. He knows what he found in his stocking a year ago.

Four oysters to each guest is a liberal preliminary at an English dinner now. Scarcity does it.

Twenty-four grayhounds of choice breed were recently sold in England for upward of $7,650.

It is said that California has more than a hundred slumbering volcanoes, ready to commence operations.

One reason why female telegraph operators are not more numerous is, because, if one of them wished to go to a ball, she'd get up and go, even if the President's message was coming over the wires.

In New Zealand the office seeks the man, and not the man the office. Witness a recent advertisement in a local paper calling for a man to fill a public office, the salary of which is $1,500 gold per annum.

There is one poor wretch who may be benefited by the accession of Alfonso, and that is Prince Perkins, who was lately incarcerated at Paris. As his wife is now the cousin of a king there may be help for him.

Mr. H. F. Durant has spent $1,000,000 on building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. Every officer and teacher in the building, from the president and professors downward, is to be a woman.

"We cannot," writes a cotemporary, "impress too strongly upon all correspondents, when in doubt whether the postage of a letter is a penny or two pence, the force of the old proverb, 'Two heads are better than one.'"

The Prefect of Tein-Tsin, the port of Peking, China, whose salary was $1,500 per annum, has just retired, after four years' service, on a fortune of $750,000. He displayed thrift and industry equal to the average American office-holder.

A farmer living near Clarinde, Iowa, became so enraged at his little daughter, the other day, because she could not recite her alphabet correctly, that he seized a stick of stove wood and beat her with it, inflicting injuries of which she died shortly afterwards.

It is said that sixty different nations now burn American kerosene. Germany, in 1873, consumed 52,116,773 gallons, at a cost of $11,469,151; Belgium, 22,616,550 gallons, costing $5,127,408; England, $2,000,000 worth, and Ireland about $1,341,765 worth.

"Give us," says the New Hampshire *Workingman's Advocate*, "the man with two brown hands, smut on his nose and sweat on his forehead." All right; sent him last night; also a woman with a long chin and a wart on her nose to keep him happy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Sioux City, Iowa, *Journal* was obliged to issue an explanatory and apologetic card the other day, owing to a blunder of the foreman in the composing room, by which an account of the marriage of two highly respectable citizens of Des Moines was published under the head of "Crime."

According to "Brookhouse's Lexicon," Gen. B. F. Butler was born on November 5, 1819; was destined for the study of theology, and attended the seminary at Waterville, Me., for that purpose; but after awhile concluded to step down and out from that profession and become a lawyer instead.

Only a woman's hair! Who has not some time in his life picked such a golden thread from his best coat collar, and felt his heart beating quicker for it? Or gazed upon a tress laid away in some nook, and not felt the influence of tender memories? Only a woman's hair! And yet we do not like it in biscuit.

A sympathetic newsboy in Lexington, Ky., seeing a convicted murderer on his way to prison for life, gave him a newspaper, saying: "I'm sorry for yer, boss—that's the best I kin do." It was the first kindness shown to the prisoner, and he quite broke down with emotion, while the witnesses of the scene rewarded the boy with currency.

Miss Eleanor Blenkhorn, a schoolmistress living near Sheffield, England, has obtained from a jury a verdict for £600 against Mr. Minnett, a farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. He had courted her for ten years, and at length, when some pecuniary misfortune had overtaken her, broke off the engagement, and wrote to her to say he thought she would not make a farmer's wife.

A Notorious Western Desperado.

The career of one of the most desperate ruffians who ever infested any country has just been cut short at Nebraska City, where "The Terrible McWaters" has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years at hard labor. Though but about thirty years of age, he is known for his bloodthirsty wickedness from Nebraska to Oregon, and probably has not committed less than a hundred murders within the last fifteen years. He is tall, handsome, and finely formed, and had not the devil been born in him, might have turned his love of adventure in a direction that would have made him a hero of the Kit Carson sort rather than that of Hare and Murrill. He was graduated from a bad school—that of the Missouri bushwhackers, though his mother is said to have been a cultivated Kentuckian. When but twelve years old he delighted to do his little part among the "border ruffians," and to curse and shoot at the abolitionists when his friends raided over into Kansas. At the breaking out of the rebellion the little rascal and some pals burned the Platte bridge and precipitated a Hannibal and St. Joe railroad train with all its passengers into an awful chasm, the plea being that he thought there were Federal soldiers on board. He fought under the notorious Jim Giddins and General Price for six months, and then returned to Bee Creek, to find that his father and mother had been killed in the war. Desire for revenge then probably excused to himself all future deeds of lawlessness, and, together with some other ruffians, he resolved to war on mankind. He killed Captain Cheeseman and between thirty and forty of his men, and afterwards, with the notorious Quantrell band, sacked and burned Lawrence. When the war ended he opened a saloon in Platte City and soon murdered a man and escaped to St. Joe, shooting an officer in his flight. In this fight his friend Fletch Taylor was killed, and McWaters married Susie Davis, who had been engaged to Taylor. He then went to Wyoming and shot Dr. Wolfe; about a year afterwards he and John Crook were caught and confined in an iron cage for another murder, but both escaped. After various adventures he found himself among the Black Foot Indians and killed one of them. Next he is heard of at Sparta, in Oregon, where, in cold blood, he murdered a man named Weed, shooting him in the back with a needle-gun. There were now many rewards for his capture, and a short time since Sheriff Farbar, of Nebraska City, who owed him a grudge, pinioned and clapped him into prison. The trial came on, and ended in his conviction and sentence. Through all these desperate adventures he had been accompanied by his wife, who almost adored him. His parting from her and his little boy—who it is to be hoped will not follow in his father's footsteps—was affecting, and drew tears even from the eyes of the sheriff.

NORTH CAROLINIAN



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Feb. 3, 1875

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THE TRUE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Our idea of a family newspaper differs widely from many claiming to be such. It should be enterprising, it should be liberal, it should be generous, it should be moral, and above all it should be truthful and manly. Such a paper is never sensational, never libellous. It is not so much the trumpeter of wickedness as it is the herald of goodness. It labors to show how much of the latter there is in the world more than how much of badness. It can be placed upon the family table in every confidence that even the children may be edified in reading its contents. It carries out the idea that the young of both sexes does not at all need to be educated in the prurient details of crime. It, on all occasions, shows a proper appreciation of woman. It always remembers that man's sister, the highest type of disinterested love in God's goodness, is a woman; that man's mother, the highest type of unselfishness in God's ability, is a woman and that man's wife, the highest type of friendship in God's benevolence, is a woman. In short, the model family newspaper is one that the good father can take home and give to his daughter, and say, "There is a picture of this week's world; look at it; learn it; it will fetch no blush to your cheek—it will put no bloodshot on your eye." Would that every paper published in this broad land were of this character.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has been elected United States Senator from that State in place of CHANDLER. He is said to be a lawyer, having no superior in the State, a man of strong character, in the full possession of physical and intellectual vigor, sound and earnest Republican, and in all respects well fitted to dignify his position and honor his State.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDES was elected in Rhode Island. Hon. HENRY L. DAWES in Massachusetts, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN in Maine, A. S. PADDOCK in Nebraska, all able Republicans. In Pennsylvania W. S. WALLACE, in New York F. C. KERNAN, Indianna JNO. E. McDONALD and in Tennessee ANDREW JOHNSON, all Democrats, were elected.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are pleased to be able to announce that our effort to establish a Post Office at the store of Haughton & Williams on the Cashie River has been successful. The name of the office "San Sauci."—*Albemarle Times.*

Only two errors. The office was established through the exertions of and named by Mr. GOELET, Post Master at Plymouth, N. C. Its name is *Sans Souci.* Give honor to whom honor is due.

He who "makes a blade of grass grow where it never grew before," is said to be a public benefactor; and he that produces *something*, either in agriculture, mechanics or manufactures, or in the professions, is a good citizen, while the loafer, who consumes the bread of idleness, is a mere incubus in the land, a burden to himself and his friends.

The Bourbons, North and South, are sorely disappointed. The great Republican press of the country, instead of denouncing is sustaining the President and the Administration. The great mass of the loyal people of the country are not swayed by excitement or passion. They support and sustain those whose sworn duty it is to uphold the flag and execute the laws.

The abuse piled upon the President is no new thing in the history of this country. It began at an early day, even during the Administration of WASHINGTON, and was indulged in by the ancestors of the very Democracy that now is engaged in slandering GRANT. It re-acted on its authors then; it will do so again.

What a wonderful thing the human mind is. You may take a glass of water and on adding more it will overflow; but the mind never can be filled. You may pour into it streams of knowledge from every conceivable source, yet the more you pour into it, the more it will hold and the more it welcomes every new supply.

The Lady of the Lake, an elegant river steamer on the line between Norfolk and Washington City, was burned at her wharf in the former place on Thursday night last. The steamer and cargo were valued at over $100,000—partially insured.

The Legislature is still dragging its slow length along. To us it appears that with the majority the *per diem* is of more importance than the public interests. The Republicans, being in so large a minority, are not responsible.

A summary of the doings of Congress will be found on our fourth page.

"Let us have peace" was the key note of the campaign that elected Gen. GRANT President of the United States. With great tenacity and admirable consistency he has adhered to the policy embodied in that sublime idea. He proposes to put down anarchy and revolution wherever it may occur in order that the country may have peace in fact as well as name.

In the Second Judicial District the Supreme Court has decided in favor of Hon. W. A. MOORE. He is one of the best lawyers and ablest judges in the State.

CORRESPONDENCE

Items from Hertford.

HERTFORD, N. C., January 29th 1875.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

An occasional alteration, a grand soire, a parlor dance or big horse sale might occur to break the dull monotony which has prevaded over town since the exit of the Christmas holidays, but of late we have not had, in the way of excitement, so much even, as a respectable dog fight. However, the closing up of one of our Oyster Saloons has occasioned many expressions of surprise, as it was generally believe..., that the business was profitable. ... is reported, by the way, that the Proprietor contemplates a copartnership with one of our monied men, who has recently settled in our midst, with the view of enlarging the Saloon and increasing the facilities for supplying the market with delicious and choice bivalves.

Mr. N. Toms, of Baltimore is in our town on business for his house. He makes favorable report concerning his trade this fall. Tom is a clever fellow, if he isn't good look..., and will command a good patronage.

Mr. J. E. W... is making arrangements for the conduct of his Cabinet business upon a more extensive plan.

Mr. Mathew Rogerson, of Edenton is here with a fine lot of horses for sale.

White & McMullen, dealers in horses are doing a good business. The senior partner has considerable experience in this line and strange as it may appear, he enjoys the reputation of being a strictly honest man. That's a good "recommend" for a Horse Trader. We learn here, that Mr. F E Winslow is selling his horses by the lump. Mr. White, of Indianna is in our section with a large drove of horses. Four or five other drovers have been here within the last few days, but they didn't tarry—competition too strong.

Mr. James Gatling Jr. was married to Miss Mary H. C. Edwards on the 21st inst. The bride is the grand daughter of the late Daniel Fare, of Mississippi, who was in possession of not only considerable wealth, but of the affections of all who knew him, with whom many of our oldest citizens were intimately acquainted. The bride is said to be, the most beautiful young lady who has for many a day approached the Hymeneal Altar in this county. Many expressions congratulatory to the newly married couple have been made by parties who knew them. That they may both live long, be prosperous and happy, and eventually attain the joys of Heaven, is the ardent desire of your correspondent,

EGO.

A Card of Thanks.

Bodys Island N. C., January 25th 1875.

Capt. Edward Drinkwater of Life Saving Station No. 8.

SIR:—I am under many obligations for the prompt appliance of yourself and crew in the gallant manner in which you rendered us assistance while endeavoring to get off the bar at Oregon Inlet, also for the kind and hospitable way in which we have been treated while in your care. It would be an honor to the Life Saving Station if all the Stations on the American coast were manned in the like manner

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. CLARK,
Capt. of Schooner, Mary H. Wescott, now recked on Bodys Island.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

Commissioners met to day. Present Hon. Wm. A Harney, Mayor, Dr P John, Geo W... ell, L C Dashiell and M B Culpepper Commissioners

Ordered that Thos Brothers be allowed $8 for work on streets: A L Pendleton $7 for horse and cart on street; Griffin Pritchard $14 for fourteen months rent for storing Hook and Ladder Truck and $7 for rent of lot and $75 for work on Lawrence street in 1872-3.

On motion the following Ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained, &c. That any person who shall remove, deface or obliterate and card handbill, poster or other advertisement within the corporate limits of Elizabeth City, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

The following notice was presented and read:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Elizabeth City.

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned parties in interest hereby respectfully notify your honorable body that the long bridge near the mouth of Charles Creek still remains an obstruction to the navigation of said creek and that unless such obstruction is removed within three months from this date we shall proceed to remove the same according to law.

JOHN McDOWELL & CO.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier, Albemarle Bank, N. C.

It being ascertained that the work on the Long Bridge was delayed because of the contractor, Dr. Underwood, being unable to procure the irons, castings, &c needed for the draw, on motion of Mr Culpepper, Mayor Harney and Dr John were authorized to make arrangements to procure the same and that they deduct payment from the amount to be paid said Underwood.

On motion it was ordered that the Hook and Ladder Truck be advertised and sold for Town Orders.

On motion the officers were allowed the Quarter Salary due.

The question of the depreciated value of Corporation orders was then discussed and it was decided to ask the Legislature to pass a special Act empowering the Commissioners to levy a special tax to raise a fund to pay off the outstanding debt, the tax to be levied on condition that parties holding orders will agree to surrender the same at their *cash value* not exceeding seventy five cents on the dollar.

On motion adjourned.

WM. A. HARNEY, Mayor
THOS. GASKINS, Clerk.

"Pretty bad under foot to-day," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street. "Yes, but it's fine overhead," responded the other. "True enough," said the first; "but then very few are going that way."

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, E City, Pasquotank Co. Feb. 1st, 1875.

Commissioners met to-day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B B Johnson.

J M Mathews, Special Coronor in the case of Anthony W Morgan dec'd, reported that he summoned the following as a Jury of Inquest: A L Pendleton, Wm Shannon, Samuel Waters, Stephen Jennings, Joseph Salomonsky, W W Graves, Wm Pailin, T B Garner, Geo Poiner, J B Flora, Geo Kessler and Fred Horton; that they served three days; that a Post Mortem examination was made by Drs. Morgan and Butt; that numerous witnesses were examined and the services of a Clerk and Counsel were required, and he employed Geo M Scott as Clerk and J L Ball as Counsel, and that the summoning of witnesses and other important services was performed by J H Miskel. It was ordered that the Coroner be allowed $15, the jurors $1 a day, each; the Clerk $2 a day; the Counsel $20, the Physicians $10 each and J H Miskel for services and expenses $15.

The following bills were allowed: $11.50 to R Madrin for 3 coffins for paupers; $4.55 to Mrs Etheridge for taking care of infant, furnishing milk, medicines, &c., at Poor House; $10,45 to Dr. J N Butt for stationery; $54.80 to W A Price for feeding prisoners and furnishing wood for jail; $15 to Dr R K Speed for examination of 3 lunatics; $15 to Dr J Commander for special services at the Poor House; $20 to Samuel Waters for wood to Poor House; $6 each to the Co. Examiners; $26.22 to Emanuel Davis for work and material to Poor House & Jail.

Wm Green having been appointed Deputy Sheriff, appeared and took the oath of office.

W R Overton, of Elizabeth City and J A Hollowell of Nixinton were granted retail liquor license.

On motion adjourned.

P JOHN, Chm'n,
THOS P WILCOX, Clerk.

The *Christian Union* is undoubtedly the greatest and most popular of our religious weeklies, having justly earned a circulation which is the largest in the world.

As a religious paper it has no equal, being an unsectarian, independent journal, using the Bible, not as an armory for theological warfare, but as a store-house of spiritual food and refreshment. The news of the day receives its proper share of attention in the columns of the *Union*, in compact, terse reviews of events in the Church and the State, both in America and abroad. The paper is of equal value to all classes, to the scholar, as to the artisan, to those interested in the great topics of the day—Religion, History, Science, Politics, Finance, Sociology, Reform—and to the seeking amusement with instruction. We have noticed an especially elevating and refining influence in the *Union*, not only in its literary and art departments, but also in the general tone of its social and household articles—it has a well-bred, *home-like* air about it. The paper will finish early in the new year Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's serial, "We and Our Neighbors," back numbers of which are still sent to all new Subscribers. This will be followed by a new story by a distinguished author yet to be announced. Its new feature of *Monthly Illustrated Numbers* is sure to prove a most intensely attractive series. The picture-premiums given to Subscribers, choice chromos, (genuinely beautiful Paris-printed elographs), and Marshall's splendid steel engravings of Lincoln and Washington—are really artistic, and all that the most fastidious taste could desire.

Poisoned to Death.

A health liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequalled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggist and dealers in medicine.

A Little boy asked a lady who made her teeth. "My Creator," she replied. "Well," said the youngster, "Dr.—— made my ma's, and they beat your'n clean out o'sight."

The Mormons have a hymn, "We are not ashamed to own our Lord." Very good; but the question is whether the Lord isn't ashamed to own them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. FULLER,
PHYSICIAN,
pays especial attention to
OFFICE PRACTICE!
Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing A
WALTHAM WATCH,
Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.
Prices lower than any other house in the Country.
Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO., 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$3 Worth of Music
For 50 Cents.
PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.
Published Monthly. Price, $4 per annum. Single copies 50 cents. Contains in each number from Seven to Eight of the Latest Songs of Hays, Danks, Stewart, Percy, and other Popular Writers.

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Published Monthly. Price $4 per annum Single copies 50 cents. Each number contains from Six to Seven Easy and Moderately Difficult Piano pieces by Kinkell, Norvel, Allard, Packer, Wilson, Becht, Nibre, etc., etc.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.
Published Monthly. Price, $4 per annum. Single copies 50 cents. Each number contains about $3 worth of Difficult Piano Music by such authors as Heller, Wagner, Thalberg, Mendelsohn, Liszt, etc., etc.

It is extravagant to buy Sheet Music when you can get six times as much music for your money by subscribing for one of Peters' Musical Magazines. Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 50 Cents.
ADDRESS,
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.
33-4t.

"Not only the ablest and best, but, as we suppose, the most popular, of American religious periodicals."—*The Nation.*

The Christian Union.
An Unsectarian, Independent Weekly Newspaper, with attractions for every Member of the Household.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, Editor.

This paper has been able, through its growing prosperity year after year, to gather a select and popular list of contributors, familiar to all readers of the best literature of the day. It is conducted by a corps of skilled journalists, under the immediate direction and guidance of Mr. Beecher.

It is a Religious Paper, using the Bible not an armory for theological warfare, but as a storehouse of spiritual food and refreshment.

It is a News Paper, giving each week a compact, terse review of events in the Church and the World, both in America and abroad, a digest of new poins of interest in Educational Scientific and Sanitary matters.

It is a Story Paper. It always has in progress a popular Serial, having now under way Mrs. Stowe's new novel, "We and Our Neighbors." Besides serials, the paper is constantly brightened by a succession of capital Short Stories by favorite writers, some of them Illustrated.

It is a Paper for Thinkers. Men interested in the great topics of the day—Religion, History, Science, Politics, Finance, Sociology, Reform—will here find carefully prepared editorial and contributed articles.

It is a Literary Paper, giving much attention to "Books and Authors," reviewing all books worthy of note, and keeping before its readers fresh literary information. It takes interest, also, in matters of Art, of Music, and generally in all that elevates and refines.

It is a Home Paper. From the first three has been a special aim to win for the paper a welcome in Families; and, among other matters, particular pains have been taken to have the Household constantly represented by special articles, with a succession of papers treating of matters that every Housekeeper is interested in. It has also every week an especial provision of Stories, Poems, attractive articles, ingenious Puzzles, and other things for the young folks. In short,

IT IS A FAMILY PAPER.

During the ensuing year the Christian Union will introduce a new feature, and give

Illustrated Articles

in the first number of every month. These numbers will contain some new original article—Fiction—Poetry—Science—Architecture—Music—Landscape Gardening, etc.—from able writers. Illustrated, aptly and brilliantly. The subscription,

ONLY $3 PER ANNUM.

With the paper is presented to the subscriber one of the following

PICTURE-PREMIUMS:

1. Marshall's large and superbly engraved steel plate, "The People's Potrait of Lincoln." This striking potrait of the "Martyr-President" was, with the "Washington," sent by Mr. Marshall to Dore, the great French artist, who was so impressed that he begged Mr. Marshall to engrave one of his pictures, calling him "the undoubted master of his art."

2. "The Lord is Risen," a choice French reproduction in oil-chromo of a painting of an "Easter Cross" wreathed with spring flowers—emblems of the Resurrection. The large chromo sells for $5, and is really a beautiful picture.

3. Marshall's magnificent steel plate known as "The Household Engraving of Washington"—a work which instantly placed Mr. Marshall in the front rank of the world's engravers.

4. "Our Boys; The Dinner, and the Nap,"—a pair of French oil chromos after Mrs. Aderson's admirable child-pictures—for which she has a true genius. These are pretty companions for the earlier and even more popular pair, known as

5. "Our Girls; Wide Awake and Fast Asleep" of which we have sent out more than 150.000 pairs to American homes, and which are still given to subscribers.

Of these, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 will be delivered post-paid by mail on receipt, by the Publishers, of 50 cents from the subscriber, to defray expensese.

No. 3 will be sent on receipt of 25 cents for packing and mailing.

Postage

On the Paper, as required by the new U. S. Law, must be prepaid in New York, instead of at the subscriber's post office. To all subscription moneys, therefore, add 20 Cents for postage.

Specimen Copies, giving Club Rates, etc., sent on receipt of 2 cents for postage.

Our New Illustrated Premium Circular, showing all the choice premiums offered canvassers, will be sent on application; also Terms for Agents and Cash Commission.

N. B.—All remittances must be made in check, draft on New York, Registered Letter, or (best of all Postal Money Order.

Currency is mailed at the risk of the sender.

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place New York.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Great Closing Out
SALE OF ... ST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.
ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH.
We will begin to
SELL OUT
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT
SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,
At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.
Extraordinary Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED,
as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.
M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124 Church Street, Norfolk Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LAST NOTICE.
To the Delinquent Tax Payers of Pasquotank County.
I am notified that the School and Poor House orders must be paid and am required to proceed and collect the taxes without delay. Therefore I hereby give public notice to *all delinquents* that I dare not grant longer indulgence, but will at once proceed to seize, advertise and sell as the law directs. This is fair notice to all.
JOHN T. PRICE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office E. City N. C., Jan. 27th, 1875.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

A Fortune for $1!
One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.
$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.
"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"
Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.
500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert
In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.
The Texas Gift Concert Association
Will Give A Grand Concert
WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875.
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders
$250,000 IN GIFS.
DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.
Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,		$50,000
1	" " "		25,000
1	" " "		15,000
1	" " "		10,000
1	" " "		5,000
1	" " "		2,500
1	" " "		1,500
10	" " "	500 each	5,000
20	" " "	250 "	5,000
30	" " "	150 "	4,500
50	" " "	100 "	5,000
100	" " "	50 "	5,000
100	" " "	25 "	2,500
200	" " "	20 "	4,000
500	" " "	10 "	5,000
1,000	" " "	5 "	5,000
1,500	" " "	3½ "	3,750
46,250	" " "	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to............$250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.
Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.
Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y., Denison, Texas.
273.a.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,
182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)
Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of
DRESS GOODS
in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.
BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.
We have also received a new lot of
REAL HAIR BRAIDS
all shades, which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5, also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.
Celebrated Patterns of Garments.
Send for catalogues. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address or application.
E. B. Blamire & Co.,
182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,
"OLD BEE HIVE."

The Best Investment
A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
in the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.
Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.
The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:
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2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.
These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.
The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan competing with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.
It has never reinsured another Company.
"Tree is known by its fruit."
For further information apply to
JNO. W. GORDON, Gen. Ins. Agt. Wilmington, N. C.
Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building, or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt. Hertford, N. C
29-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements
TO MAKE
Improvements
In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.
I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS, &C,
Also a large Stock of the
House Furnisning Goods
Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE
We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.
H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

J. E. Lippitt, T. B. Lippitt. T. B. Henderson.
LIPPITT & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Lippitt's Wharf, So. Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SOLICITS consignments of all kinds Country Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guarauteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandise, promptly filled. All Shipments covered by Insurance from delivery to Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and Shippers interest fully protected.
REFER TO
1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N. C.,
R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C., Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.

Teas! Teas!
The choicest in the world—Importers's prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to
ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O Box 1287.
PRICE LIST.
Oolong, Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per lb.
Mixed, Grn or Blk—40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. "
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
Imperial, Green—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
Young Hyson Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05. "
Gunpowder, Green—$.10 best $1.30 "
English Breakfast, Black—90, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Growth Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong Extra Choice $1.00.
If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will foward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.
Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT
THE OF
GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
To have been given in the City of Grensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th 1875.
At which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUAUANTEED.
A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urge the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.
The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished
BENBOW HOUSE—worth $60,000
Grand Cash Gift, - - - $10,000.00.
Real Estate Gifts; - - - 81,000.00.
Cash Gifts, - - - - 82,500.00.
Grand Total, - - - $164,000.00.
References.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the credulous would write to any of them:
R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
Ro. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshall.
W. S. Ball, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Shobber, of firm of Wilson & Shober Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D. White, Post Master.
Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott, "
Price of Tickets $2.50—Number of Tickets issued only 100.000.
How to Remit.—Money, should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.
For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED. 31-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of North Carolina County of Dare. } Special proceedings.
Isaac C. Meekins vs J. W. Etheridge and John B. Etheridge.
PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.
It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Deft. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.
Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.
Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court, at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874.
Wm. D. Chaddick, Clerk.
29—6 w.

GIVEN AWAY!
EVERY person sending us 50 cents will receive, regularly for six months, The Souvenir, a large, eight-page literary and family journal, and as premiums, we will send *free*, two magnificent pictures, "Little White Kittens," very cunning and pretty, and "My Little Play-Fellow," a little girl with her dog. Both are really beautiful. They are 14 x 18 inches in size, and are splendid works of art, being printed in twelve different tints and colors. They are bound to give satisfaction. The paper six whole months and two superb pictures for only 50 cts. Order, by mail, at once. Address
W. M. BURROW, Publisher, Bristol Tennessee.
Agents wanted to sell our fine engravings; $3 to $10 a day easily made.
31-3t.

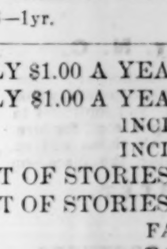
SQUARE NOTICE.
PLANING MILL, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C, January 20th, 1875.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all that from this date no lumber or work can be taken from the Planing Mill until paid for, or a legal lien will be entered within the time specified by law. This will cover *all* cases not arranged by special contract.
13 4t D. S. KRAMER.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.
is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.
The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.
Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.
The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.
The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City; Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.
The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.
For furthur information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.
ADAMS & CHANDLER. Contractors.
E. City, Dec. 22nd. 1871. 27-tf



WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts w'ntd. Address Beverly Co. 254 Wabash-av. Chicago
8v6—1yr.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM
BEST OF STORIES.
BEST OF STORIES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
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HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
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AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING EEPARTMENT,
Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.
YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT
Our Own Fireside,
Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with illustrations.
It is now in its Fourth year.
Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.
Every subscriber has the choice of a Preurium.
Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.
There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp
OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.
Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL.
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

... my list of lands and other ... I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 160 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,
D. S. KRAMER,
PROPRIETOR.
Is prepared to furnish
FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,
D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

H. C. GODFREY,
Near the CANAL BRIDGE on ROAD STREET.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
DEALER IN
Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs and Shafts, Pitch Forks, Spades, Shovels and Hoes, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Harness and Hames, Bolts, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Enamel Cloth and Leather, Round and flat Iron, Cart Boxes and Cast Plows, Dixie Plows, Cotton Planters, Nails and Spikes; Also in Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Upper, Harness, Bridles and Fair Leather. Cash for Green and Dry Hides.
The cheapest place in the City.
Nov. 25 tf

CHAMPION JOB PRESS.
The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys. Also
JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS,
Send 3 cents for circular. Address
M. 6 LUMI & CO., 176 William St., N

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Christian Union.
Waltham Watch.
...worts of Music.
Dr. Fuller.

Local and Personal.

Four cases sentenced last week in Camden to go to the Penetentiary. Court continued all the week.

Preparations are being made at the Roanoke Island, Chowan and other Fisheries on the Sound and its tributaries for a large "catch" this spring.

January has been a wet month this year. The aerial flood gates have been loosened and the rain came down, some days gently, others in a pour—mostly the latter. What February will do for us remains to be seen.

At the late State Fair at Raleigh it is reported that the success of the exhibition in Floral Hall was mainly because of the energies of Mrs. Virginia Yeates, wife of Hon. J. J. Yeates, Congressman elect from this District. In appreciation of the valuable services rendered, the Society has awarded her a special premium.

Under the present system the producer of this section do not obtain their just share of the profits on their crops. Their labor only yields a portion of what belongs to them; others, elsewhere, extract the grand profit, leaving the producer the minor one. The rail road, which will be the means of inducing capitalists to embark in manufacturing here, will change all this. We will have a good home market. The money spent in producing and manufacturing will then be spent here at home. It will help everybody.

In the case of Anthony W. Morgan, referred to in our last issue, the Probate Judge appointed J. M. Mathews a Special Coroner who summoned a jury of inquest. They held three days session and examined some fifteen witnesses. A Post Mortem examination was made by Drs. Morgan and Butt. The body was found near a path leading from the Poor House to the Fair Grounds. There was no evidence of violence. The verdict rendered by the jury is: "Died from appoplexy; cause unknown."

One of our "young men about Town" isn't as bouyant and happy as he was. He has met with an unexpected—a mortifying rebuff. His sensibilities are hurt, his vanity wounded, his pride humbled. For some time he has been doing homage to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things whenever opportunity offered A few evenings since he resolved to make his destiny secure. Accordingly he fell on his knees before his Dulcinea, and made his passion known. *She refused him flat.* Jumping to his feet he informed her in choice terms that there were as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Judge of the exasperation of the worthy swain when she coolly replied, "Yes, but they don't bite at toads."

There is nothing on this earth that can successfully resist energy and determination. With these for our weapons we can conquer all obstacles, put our heel upon all difficulties, triumph over all defects and supply all our wants. Now is the time for us to act. The present is full of promise and the future of hope and expectation. We have a soil and a climate adapted to all kinds of agricultural pursuits and we have the possibilities for the most profitable manufacturing. Let us encourage the agencies that will give us the hum of industrial music and not only add activity to the spindle and hammer and plane but increase the work of the plow and the spade. Without the rail road these things will not be. Then let every man, woman and child use their combined influence in helping to build it. Let the energy of all be backed by a general determination, and it will be done.

We sometimes hear people remark that an idle life—the ability to live without anything to do, must be a pleasant one. It is a great mistake. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest, for rest implies a relief from previous labor. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us: the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to "a life of enjoyment;" but they generally find that they are not near so happy as they were before. About seven years ago, feeling broken down from too much business and over work, we abandoned all for "a year of rest." Long before the twelve months expired we felt glad to return to work again. Idleness, to us, was misery. We didn't find the life "with nothing to do" so agreeable after all.

In reply to "Examiner" we would briefly say that it is of the utmost importance that good teachers be provided for our public schools. A good teacher in a poor school house is a far better blessing than a good house with a poor teacher. In fact, a poor teacher is no blessing at all. He is always in the way of the employment of a good one. Our connection with the public schools North and South, has brought us into contact with many teachers. We have seen them under a great variety of circumstances, and we have verified the truth that a good teacher will reveal his superiority in whatever situation he may be placed. There will be something, not always easily definable, which will show that superiority. On the other hand, want of knowledge or of skill, will be apparent in spite of excuses, apologies or concealment.

A correspondent asks, "How about the Convention?" It is doubtful whether the bill passes. The Democratic Executive State Committee have insisted that it should pass, but the Democratic delegates in Congress have telegraphed to Raleigh instructing the Legislature *not* to pass the measure. We suppose the advice from head quarters will be taken. We shall have something to say about the efforts made to disturb the peace and quiet of the State.

When an aged man, yielding to some of the ordinary forms of disease, dies in his bed, surrounded by his family and sympathizing friends, assembled to ease the flight of the departing spirit the event seems so entirely in the course of nature that we bow in humble submission to the decree of Providence and add a gentle melancholy to the sorrow of those who are bound to him by nearer ties. But when a man, well known to us all, is smitten by the Destroyer, without warning, in the full activity of his faculties, and his familiar presence is caught away as in a quickly descending cloud, our spirits sink under a subduing sense of the frail tenure of this human life of ours.

Who is there that does not instinctively bow to beauty? And yet it is a dazzling and a dizzying gift. It dazzles first, its possessor and inclines to foolish action, and it dazzles outsiders and makes them say and do foolish things. And yet there is no possession which brings such gratifying homage as personal beauty; for it is homage more exclusively belonging to the individual self than any other. The tribute rendered to wealth, or talent, or genius is far less personal. A child or woman gifted with beauty has a constant talisman that turns all things to gold for them—though, alas! the gold too often turns out like fairy gifts: it is gold only in seeming, and turns to dross on their hands.

Local Port-Folio.

Locomotive bells—street gads. Belle metal—Young ladies' temper. So dark and yet so light—as the man said when he looked at his load of coal. Matrimonial arithmetic—twice one are one. Made the coal snap—our late cold snap. Generally not far apart—good looking lasses and good looking glasses.

Local Briefs.

Wm. Green has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this County. A good selection. He will perform the duties faithfully.—The proceedings of the Board of Education are crowded out. They will appear next week—The Entertainment at Albemarle Hall on Friday night is eulogized by all who attended. The Troupe will perform again on Friday night of this week.—As the result of the bad weather of January we hear of a number of cases of Pneumonia.—Court will open here on Monday next. There being several important State cases, the probabilities are that it will continue two weeks.—Still keeps the best oysters in the city; Overton, opposite the Albemarle House.—Remember the Feast, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum next week. As the object is one of charity let it be liberally patronized.—The Town Commissioners have passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to remove, deface or obliterate any cards handbills or posters.—The Hook and Ladder Truck is to be sold at public auction.—Dr. W. H. Fuller, of New York, has located here. See his Card.—Our venerable townsman Capt. Tim Hunter has been confined to his room for several weeks. His many friends earnestly hope that he will again recover his wonted health.—The latest rail road news is, the excavaters, horses and more men have arrived.—No change in the New York and Norfolk markets.

Business Locas.

The *very best* flour can be purchased at retail for 5c at Fowler's cash store.

Fowler is closing out overcoats at cost and furs less than cost.

Valentines, Prints and Paints at P. W. Melick's.

We can furnish a copy of Harper's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, The Eclectic Magazine, Little's Living Age, Peterson's Magazine, and The Saturday Evening Post at Publishers rates. Apply at once.

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

The Albemarle Amateur Dramatic Association will give another entertainment in the ball room of the Albemarle House, Friday evening Feb. 5th. New Programme. Manager, Mr. H. O. Hill. Musical director, Prof. F. M. Cook. Admission 25 cents.

A CARD.

Bargains for cash. Wishing to make room for my Spring Stock—I will sell, on and after the 1st of February, 1875 at Cost for Cash, all my Winter Delanes, Alpacas, Shawls, Furs and Blankets. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and convince themselves.

S. Weisel.

"There is no such word as fail." Orders for Tickets are pouring in from every section of the United States. The exceedingly low price enables both rich and poor to purchase. All have the same chance of gaining a fortune for the small outlay of $1. Do not miss this opportunity. Everybody should try their luck.

DEATHS.

GAYLOR—At Manteo, Dare County, on the 8th of January 1875, Mrs. Nancy Gaylor, in the 74th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church the greater part of her life.

ALBERTSON—In Newland on the 30 inst. Mr. Elsberry Albertson, aged about 30 years.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At The Albemarle House

W J Kellinger, W J Grover, Jas P Elliott, Rev G W Sanderlin, Baltimore, Md.; J H Perry, Norfolk, Va.; C McArdell, New York.; Walter Walton & family, U. S. R. M.; E B Park, J H Merryman, U. S. R. M.; B Hosler, Hon J W Albertson, Hertford, N. C.; Hon Mills L. Eure, Gatesville, N. C.; A A Perry, Chowan, N. C.; N F Grandy, Greenville, N J; W B Benford. Camden, N C.; C E Johnson Woodville, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.
IMPORTANT TO KNOW'
KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

Be sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.
SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of ... at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the controll of JOHN DETRICK, of Norfolk: who proproses to keep a first class

LAGER BEER
SALOON,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated **BEER** of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at **5cts.** per glass—and pure Gibson, and other Whiskeys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewig and smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites all from every one.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Oor $35,000, or $10,0.., r $5,000, or ,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000,

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N, C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH,	W. A. HARNEY,
P. JOHN,	A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN,	W. A. GRENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES,	GEO. D. POOL,

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED.

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Sts. Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875. 1yr

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

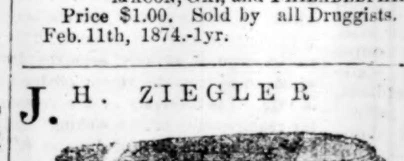
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CC.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

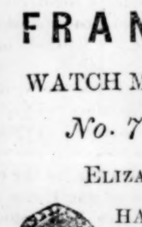
Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *Firt-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any par of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70 Road Street.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS.

THIS IS A BOOK of 539 Royal Octavo, double column pages and contains 20,000 tried and approved receipts in all the Arts of Domestic and Social Life, divided into departments as follows, Accidents and Emergencies; The Apiary; Carpenter and Builder; Cements; Glues and Pastes; Cooking and Baking; Druggist and Chemist; Domestic Animals; Farm-Orchard, Garden and Dairy; Household Miscellany; Pets and Pests; Hunting, Trapping, and Tanning; Inks and Blackiug; Medical and Surgical; Ornamental Work; Painting and Papering; Photography and the Fine Arts; Preserving and Storing; Soap and Candies; Toilet; Wardrope; Washing, Bleaching and Dying; Wines, Liquors and Vinegars; Workers in Glass; Workers in Metels, etc.

The undersigned is Agent for this invaluable Book.
C. R. JONES.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—32-3t.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 28-t

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

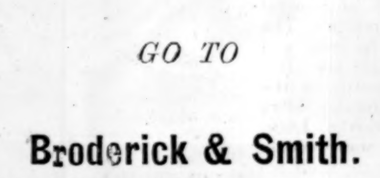
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Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

Board, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50
Special Terms for Permanen Boarders
Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for Elizabeth City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.
BRO DERICK & SMITH
Ats.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.
WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.
WATER WHITE IN COLOR.
FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

It burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of and more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.
A. L. PENDLETON.
Eliabeth City, N. C.
Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has lately added a Grocery Department to his business & Proment & clear cotton for one. Call & examine his prices through. Corn and in exchange taken goods. No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash and one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Buckets Tubs Floor & Table Oil Cloths, Baskets, etc. all cheap. Fowl... 's assortment of boots, shoes, is kept complete. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods. his assortment of Fancy Silk, Mohair, Alpacas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braded Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ribbon Ties, Collars and Cuffs Sash Trimmings, White Goods, White Hosiery, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., all Soaps, Fine prices at bottom. Call & examine the quality and shown price with Fowler. Goods pleases the best calicoes kept in market and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler. A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. William Foys Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them. Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods. The place to have the largest selection.

THE Largest & best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth,
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 *Yards,*
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
80 yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

The only place to get good Goods. The only place is at WEISEL'S.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely; Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

Remington No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Address Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. Remington & Sons, Remington S. M. Co, Remington Ag'l Co., } Ilion, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St., S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.
11-tf. JOHN McDOE L

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump its gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wheresoe'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to Johnson Hall,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN& CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Saturday, the 6th day of February 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 5000 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jackson Patent," supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Briven and others, supposed to contain about 40 acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
N Q. HOMER, Deputy
Dec. 12th, 1874. 26-4

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Power,
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO, 179 William St. N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Its Present Complexion and the Prospects for the Next Session.

In an article on the present complexion and the prospects of the next United States Senate, the New York *Herald* says:

On the 4th of March the terms of twenty-five Senators expire. It will be of interest, in view of the present state of parties and the approach of the Presidential election, to see what the prospects are for the two great political organizations in the upper house of Congress. Seventeen Republican Senators retire on the 4th, three Independents, and five Democrats. So far eight elections have been held, resulting in the election of five Democrats, two Republicans, and one Independent. Seventeen States remain to be heard from. From these it is expected there will be a return of nine Democrats and eight Republicans, showing in the entire field a Republican loss of nine and a Democratic gain of eight votes. The following table exhibits the situation:

State.	*Present Senator.*	*New Senator.*
California	John S. Hagar.	Newton Booth.
Connecticut	Wm. A. Buckingham.	William W. Eaton.
Delaware	Thomas F. Bayard.	—
Florida	Abijah Gilbert.	—
Indiana	Daniel D. Pratt.	—
Maine	Hannibal Hamlin.	—
Maryland	Wm. T. Hamilton.	W. Pinckney White.
Massachusetts	Wm. B. Washburn.	—
Michigan	Zach. Chandler.	—
Minnesota	Alex. Ramsey.	—
Mississippi	Henry R. Pease.	Branch K. Bruce.
Missouri	Carl Schurz.	—
Nebraska	Thomas W. Tipton.	—
Nevada	Wm. M. Stewart.	—
New Jersey	John P. Stockton.	—
New York	Reuben E. Fenton.	—
Ohio	Allen G. Thurman.	Allen G. Thurman.
Pennsylvania	John Scott.	—
Rhode Island	William Sprague.	—
Tennessee	Wm. G. Brownlow.	—
Texas	John W. Flanagan.	Samuel B. Maxey.
Vermont	Geo. F. Edmunds.	Geo. F. Edmunds.
Virginia	John F. Lewis.	Robert F. Withers.
West Virginia	Arthur I. Boreman.	—
Wisconsin	Matt. P. Carpenter.	—

The meetings of the Legislatures that have as yet to act on candidates are as follows:

Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Day of balloting for Senator, January 19.

New Jersey and West Virginia, January 26.

Bayard is sure of re-election in Delaware and Hamlin in Maine. Chandler in Michigan, Ramsey in Minnesota, and Carpenter in Wisconsin are tolerably certain of being returned. Tipton's successor from Nebraska, it is thought, will be John M. Thayer. William Sharon, the wealthy miner, will be returned from Nevada. Indiana and the other States named are uncertain.

The Indian Agents.

Gen. Custer, of the U. S. army, in a letter addressed to the chief of the Indian Bureau, says: The commissioner, sitting in his comfortable chair in Washington, might assert that there are no wrongs heaped upon the Indians at remote agencies by the representatives of the Indian Department; that they have not been deprived of large portions of the annuities intended for them and that they have not been in reality robbed by being forced to trade where ten times the market price of an article is taken from them. That the commissioner may or may not know of these wrongs does not affect the truth of the statement that they exist. Within the past ten days I have been appealed to by a delegation of prominent chiefs, asking that the military would exert its influence to protect them and their people against the unjust demands, as they believed, of their agent. This is but one of many incidents of the same kind. To this appeal as to others of a similar nature, I replied that the military had nothing to do with their grievances, that they must represent the facts to their agent, and ask to have the matter forwarded to the Great Father in Washington. To which they replied that the agent (as might be inferred from the glaring reports of the commissioner based on the statements of agents) only tells his own side of the story, while there is no one to speak for the Indian. I then assured the chief who acted as spokesman that the Great Father had the interest and welfare of the Indians at heart, and in selecting men for agents endeavored to select only good men. The reply of the chief is well worth considering by the commissioner. He said: "The Great Father may choose only good men, as you say, and they may be good men when they leave Washington; but by the time they get to us they are thieves, and we would like a change." I have quoted the chief's reply literally, and have referred to this matter more as an illustration than under the belief that by so doing I would invite the attention of the commissioner to the affairs of his department.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Jersey City, John S. McClelland, a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania railroad at the Bergen cut, was placed on trial on an indictment for manslaughter. The indictment set forth that the defendant, on the 28th of March last, neglected to warn the conductor of a train to remain at one end of the cut until another had passed. Owing to this negligence two trains collided, and Robert Keyes, conductor of train 941; William Day, a fireman, and Charles Stockton, a brakeman, were killed. The prisoner was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that when he discovered his mistake he rushed out and tried to attract the attention of those on one of the trains, but did not succeed. He stated that the brakeman, Stockton, was intoxicated, and he tried to rouse him up while he was in the telegraph office. He cast the blame on McGuire, the conductor of one of the trains, for repeatedly disregarding the notifications of the telegraph operator. Gibbon Morris, the night telegraph operator at the same place, corroborated the testimony of the prisoner with regard to McGuire's repeated violation of instructions. He said he knew McGuire to run his train frequently on the main line without orders. When the defense was closed McGuire was called to give rebutting testimony, and he stated that McClelland gave him no orders whatever to remain for another train. His train was ready to proceed to Jersey City before he went to McClelland for orders. He did not hear the latter call or whistle or motion for the train to stop. James Smathers, the engineer, testified that he heard McClelland tell McGuire that all was right, and McGuire turned the switch to let the train on the main track. The case was summed up, and the jury, after a long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

A Change of Fortune.

As an illustration of the changes of personal fortune in this country, the Chicago *Times* tells this story: Detroit readily disposed of $75,000 in thirty year seven per cent. water bonds, there being but two purchasers, each of whom paid a premium of one per cent. J. H. Beach, who took $50,000, went to Detroit in 1847 with the present Governor of Michigan, Bagley. He had six dollars in cash. Bagley found employment in a tobacco house, Beach in a bank. The latter's employment not proving permanent, he went to Cincinnati, where he failed in business. Desirous of going to St. Louis, he had no other means of reaching there than such as nature provided, and to raise money wrote to Bagley, asking for twenty dollars. Bagley, now a millionaire, was just able to remit the amount. Beach reached St. Louis, and now, with a ready cash capital of $300,000 is investing in the bonds of a city where once he hadn't a maravedi to bless himself with.

Spain and the United States.

A Spanish paper has the following: In the case of war between Spain and the United States, for the defense of Cuba and Porto Rico, we should probably have the advantage, because the United States has no navy, and its people are divided in sentiment in North, South, East and West. With respect to ourselves a war would probably be a blessing in disguise, and would undoubtedly have the effect of healing the dissensions existing in Spain at the present moment, and evoke a stronger national sentiment of unity. What have we to fear from the American people—a speculative and heterogenous race—if we place 50,000 troops in Cuba, mixed liberals and carlists, and go in to protect the coast with our men-of-war?

The "Veiled Murderess."

Only the older readers, and those of good memories, will recall the case of Henrietta Robinson, who was best known as the "veiled murderess," though also called the "Troy Borgia." She was charged with poisoning a man and woman in Troy, N. Y., was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. She kept herself closely veiled in court and prison, and would neither allow her face to be seen, nor give any account of herself and family. She has now been eighteen years in Sing Sing, and generally enjoys good health and spirits, and preserves her good looks. She was a very handsome, stylish woman when she went to prison, and was supposed to belong to some high family either in England or Ireland. She has never yet breathed a word in regard to her family which has reached the public. She is called "Mrs. Robinson" by the other convicts, who one and all entertain for her the deepest respect, which almost amounts to reverence. She sometimes appears abstracted and engaged with her own thoughts far away, and at such seasons her daily companions are careful never to disturb her. They regard her cell as a shrine which holds some great untold sorrow, and they pass it, in moving to and fro, with sealed lips. The "veiled murderess" has yet an instinctive dread of, and shrinks from strangers. Having been so long in prison and so uniformly exemplary in her conduct, she is allowed many trifling privileges not granted to the common herd of prisoners. Among these are a separate eating apartment, and permission to leave the chapel on Sundays when service is over before the other convicts are conducted to their cells. Her cell is a curiosity in its way. It is represented to be a miniature conservatory, embracing some rare floral productions. It is also embellished with many other evidences of refined taste and culture. Though she has recourse to art in preserving the ruddy hue of youth in her features, the most rigid scrutiny has failed to discover whence she obtains the vermilion-hued cosmetic which she uses for this purpose. It is supposed that she extracts it from the flowers by some process known only to herself. She is more communicative to the chaplain of the prison than any one else, and toward him she occasionally throws off a portion of her habitual reserve. It is even supposed she has made some important communications to him under seal of secrecy, and he states that before many months are passed there may possibly be disclosures given to the public in regard to her case which will present her in a different light than that which she has heretofore stood. This chaplain, who attended her trial, has always expressed a belief in her entire innocence of the fearful crime for which she was convicted. She has sometimes during her imprisonment alluded in a general way to the tragedy, and has been heard to say: "If I am guilty, I have already been severely punished." When asked, as she sometimes has been, about her family relations and domestic history, she says: "If my freedom depends on telling who my relatives are, I will die in prison." She is said to cling to the hope of ultimately being pardoned, and believes herself to be the victim of political animosity and ambition.

The Cause of Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

The interesting paper of Professor Robert Mallet on the above subject, an abstract of which was first published in this country (we believe) in the *Science Record*, January, 1873, is attracting much attention. We will briefly recapitulate the points of the new theory:

The various relations and points of connection between volcanic phenomena, earthquakes, and lines of mountain elevation simply imply that they are the results of the play of one set of cosmical forces which have been brought into operation by the gradual cooling of the earth from an incandescent sun-like state to its present condition. His argument is as follows: As the cooling of the earth proceeded, the crust gradually thickened and contracted less and less as the temperature became lowered. The hotter nucleus, on the other hand, contracted more, being at a higher temperature than the crust and having a higher co-efficient of contraction for equal loss of heat. By this process, which is still going on, the crust of the earth would shrink at one rate, and the vastly hotter central portion at another and greater rate; and cavities would be formed between the crust and the nucleus, cavities which would be inevitably filled by the crushing down of the solid crust on the more swiftly contracting nucleus, by the force of gravitation, which is sufficient to crush the hardest rock; and as the solid crust follows the shrinking nucleus, "the force expended in mutual crushing and dislocation of its parts is transformed into heat," by which, at the points of crushing, the rocks are heated even to fusion. The access of water to such points determines volcanic eruption. These points of crushing may occur at various depths in the solid crust. He then proceeds to measure the amount of actual contraction by the annual amount of heat lost by radiation into space, which is sufficient to liquefy 777 cubic miles of ice into water at 32 deg., and comes to the conclusion that less than one-fourth of total annual loss of heat would suffice to produce the contraction necessary for his hypothesis. The actual amount of annual contraction is estimated at a reduction of three-fifths of an inch, an amount too small to be measured by any astronomical method, and yet more than enough to produce all the volcanic phenomena now to be obtained on the surface of the earth.

A Pleasant Incident.

A pleasing incident is called to mind by an illustrated paper, of the Austrian polar expedition and the manner in which they passed a Christmas day when they were drifting in their ship on a gigantic ice-floe. The expedition was caught in the ice stream, wedged in fast, and was driven to and fro in the Siberian polar sea for fourteen months, in constant danger of being crushed to death by the enormous masses of pack-ice by which they were surrounded. Their imminent peril did not, however, prevent them from passing a merry Christmas. They had a Christmas-tree brightly illuminated with candles, and opened a box of toys they had brought with them for the purpose of celebrating the day at the north pole, should they be so fortunate as to reach it. With these they made themselves as merry as children once more in spite of regretful thoughts of home, and for a time forgot the dangers of their position.

"The Fat Oxen."

A Paris correspondent says: "A rumor says that 1875 will probably witness the revival of the ridiculous but characteristic and popular procession of 'The Fat Oxen,' abolished since the war. Our military Governor, General Ladmiraut, is believed to be quite willing to allow the procession to take place; but the Municipal Council not having voted the sum of 10,000 francs which it formerly used to contribute to the cost of the cavalcade, it will be necessary for the butchers, if they decide upon reviving the traditional procession, to furnish from their own pockets the 50,000 francs always expended on the occasion. The children of this capital are unanimous in desiring the revival of the show, which so many of them know only from the descriptions of those who are a year or two older than themselves."

Too Heavily Loaded.

The La Plata, which recently sank in the Bay of Biscay, was lost simply because she was overloaded. Before she sailed Mr. Plimsole's attention was called to the matter, and he endeavored in vain to induce her owners not to send her to sea in an unworthy state. They, however, persisted, and as a consequence the overloaded ship went down in the first gale of wind which she encountered. Many steamers are sent from this port, says the *Graphic*, in the course of a year in a like overloaded condition. We know that the Ismailia, which sailed last year and has never since been heard of, was overloaded, and that to this cause her loss is to be imputed.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

John P. Jewett, the publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," tells some interesting facts connected with the publication of that work. When Professor and Mrs. Stowe came to Boston to negotiate about it, Professor Stowe was very conscientious, and after agreeing to let Jewett publish it, said he did not believe it right. He was sure Mr. Jewett would lose money: none would want to read an anti-slavery novel except those who read it in the *Era*. Of course the publisher said it was his risk. Then the question came up whether the copyright should be sold in full or retained, Mr. Jewett strongly advising the latter course. So the contract was closed, Professor Stowe remarking, with a dubious smile, "I shall be well pleased if Harriet gets a good black silk dress out of it." Subsequently Professor Stowe (after the book began to sell and was noticed) confessed they dared to hope that they might really get enough out of it to buy a little cottage and a quarter of an acre of ground. The financial romance came when the first payment for copyright was made. It consisted of a check for $10,000. The author, with her husband, the simple-minded professor, stood looking with a dazed surprise and perplexity at the little bit of paper by which they were informed that the Tremont Bank would pay to Harriet Beecher Stowe or order the sum of $10,000. At last, with a queer and almost pathetic simplicity, the professor asked the publisher what he should do with it. Doubtless that gentleman would now be surprised at his own simplicity. It was questionable then whether he had ever seen a check before, and certainly he had as little knowledge as most women have of the mode of banking operations. Mr. Jewett, fearing they might easily be swindled or robbed, went with them to the bank, having first advised them to open an account, to keep but little money about them, and draw a check when they wanted any. At the bank the professor was introduced to the cashier and then to the directors, a board meeting being in progress. The gentlemen were all desirous of meeting Mr. Stowe. As Mr. Jewett expressed it, the professor sat in every chair in the room during the few minutes the clerks consumed in opening an account current. Mrs. Stowe received in all over $36,000 for the copyright.

Wanted the Law for It.

In his speech in the United States Senate on the Louisiana question, Senator Schurz spoke as follows:

"It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by the Federal soldiery were not legally elected members of that Legislature. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional principle, where the law authorizes United States soldiers with muskets in their hands to determine who is a legally elected member of a State Legislature and who not? It is said that the mode of organizing that Legislature was not in accordance with the statutes of the State. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional or legal warrant for the bayonets of the Federal soldiery to interpret the statutes of States and to decide for and in a Legislature points of parliamentary law? It is said that the Governor requested the aid of the United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members. That may be so, but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers to do the bidding of a State Governor who attempts to decide who are to be the members of a Legislature regularly convened at the place and at the time fixed by law? It is said that trouble was threatened between contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law from which the national government, in case of threatened trouble in a State, derives its power to invade a legislative body by armed force to drag out persons seated as members of a State Legislature that others may take their places? Where is the law, I ask? You will search the Constitution and the statutes in vain."

Burnt to Death on an Altar.

Crissy Hocker, a religious fanatic, burned herself to death at White's Valley, Pa. She was a young and accomplished woman, the daughter of William Hocker, a wealthy farmer of the above place. She had for five or six years labored at intervals under the hallucination that she had committed grievous sin against what she termed "her Immanuel," and was in the habit of building altars in her father's fields and sacrificing lambs as a burnt offering to appease the wrath of her offended deity.

Mr. Hocker went to Carbondale. His daughter having manifested signs of a recurrence of her insanity, he left a hired man to look after her, her mother being dead. The man went away at noon, and did not return to the house.

Mr. Hocker came back at about two o'clock in the afternoon. Entering the kitchen of his house, he was horrified to find the body of his daughter lying on the coals and ashes of what had been one of her altars, and burned to a crisp. Her face and the upper part of her body alone had escaped. She had constructed the altar or pyre out of a set of quilting frames. She had torn up a portion of the carpet and laid it on the altar, and made a pillow for her head. She reclined on her right side, and her cheek was resting on her hand.

Notwithstanding the intense agony she must have endured, her face wore a calm and peaceful expression, and there was a smile upon her lips.

In the family Bible, which was found lying on the parlor table open at the Book of Job, was a note addressed to her father, stating that she had selected and staked out a place for her grave, and this was found to be the case.

The Specie Payment Bill.

In the United States House, Mr. Kasson (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to restore specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Section one provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present at the Sub-Treasury United States legal tender notes in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of $90 for $100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter the rate shall be successively advanced one per cent. in gold until Jan. 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par.

Section two provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchanged for notes at a rate of one per cent. less than that for exchanging notes for gold.

Section three provides for issuing Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demand, which certificates shall be received for all payments due to the United States, and payable in the funds represented by such certificates.

Section four provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments" shall not be reissued, but be canceled and destroyed.

How They Changed.

Eggleston, in his "Recollections of a Rebel," tells us that the peculiar caste distinctions enforced at the beginning of the war in the Southern army will go down in martial history as one of the most extraordinary consequences of clearly defined social rules introduced into an army. The private soldier, instead of standing his "turn" on guard, turned the duty over to his servant; subordinate officers, and even members of the rank and file, refused invitations to dinners given by their superior officers, because the inviter had not the social position they enjoyed. But, as time went on, these sticklers for family and class began to observe that good soldiers must obey orders if they would hope for success, and then these high-strung, eager young men, who had never before known any controlling force but their own wills, humbly obeyed all orders in a true soldierly spirit.

Advice to the Farmers.

The commencement of a new year is the most appropriate time to open a day-book, and begin to keep not only accounts, but a record of events. The farmer or the mechanic who neglects this, is not a business man. Thorough business habits are as needful to the success of a farmer, as for that of any other manufacturer or dealer—for a farmer is both of these. He manufactures, buys, and sells. If he does not know the cost of his wares, whether they be wheat or pork, he can never be sure if he is doing business at a loss or a profit. No elaborate system of bookkeeping is needed. A plain daily record or diary of occurrences is first needed. From this, once a week, can be posted into a simple account book, everything that relates to purchases, sales, payments, contracts, and work done upon each crop, in such a way that nothing will be trusted to memory. A daily journal will be a valuable record of facts and experiences, of great use in the future. Such a record for the past year would be profitable reading now, and many hints for one's guidance would be always at hand. What a man knows is but little compared with what he has forgotten. When the year's experiences are written down and indexed at the end of each year, the needed information is ready at a moment's notice. This is the appropriate season for laying out plans for the new year. To have a well-digested plan is the best preparation for a successful year's work. A methodical man, whether farmer or not, is a man of comparative leisure, and yet he accomplishes much more work than the one who is without plan or system. He is rarely the victim of accident, and if one occurs, there is leisure to repair damages before mischief is done. This is a time also to clear off old scores, to pay debts, and settle accounts. Business men complain of the want of money, and look to the farmers for relief. The farmer who owes a hundred dollars in a Western village, has it in his power to set in action an impulse that will be felt through a hundred distinct points, until it reaches one of the great Eastern cities. By paying his debts, he enables another to be paid, and so this goes on, and thousands of such collections gather and swell into a stream, which overflows at the money-centers, and straightway we hear of active trade, money in plenty going west again, to purchase grain or pork, and thus the money finds its way back again to the pockets whence it started.—*Agriculturist.*

A New Election in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced into the House a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a republican form of government. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Elections, and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such election; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State registrars, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all the legally qualified voters of the State; that the State registrars and superintendents shall in like manner appoint two supervisors for registration in each parish, and that the superintendents shall in like manner appoint two commissioners of elections for each election precinct within ten days of the day of election. The State registrars are to open the returns in the presence of the superintendents, and to examine, canvas, and compile the same, and the superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after this promulgation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the government thus established is to be recognized by the United States government as the legal government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by this act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace, to sustain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana, or of a State Court interfering with the execution of the act is to be treated as absolutely void.

Good Receipe for Doughnuts.

Take three eggs, beat well; have your pot on the fire and your lard all melted ready to fry the nuts. Take three tablespoonfuls of the melted lard, two good heaping cups of sugar, rolled; sift about three pints of flour, put it in the bread bowl, make a round place in the middle of the flour to hold your eggs; when they are beaten pour them into the flour; now the sugar, then the melted lard, now one-half teacup of sour cream or buttermilk, into which put one heaping teaspoonful of soda; beat the milk and soda up till it foams, pour that among all the rest; now put in ground cinnamon to suit you, or any other spice you like best. And now the secret comes: if you want them good don't mix quick, but take your time; work and and squeeze the eggs, lard, sugar, etc., backward and forward through the fingers until it will be stiff and make dough in spite of you. When you fry, try and keep the grease at a regular heat, and not too hot, but fry quickly. Make the dough about as stiff as biscuit dough.

Ice-Gathering.

Cut the blocks of equal size and regular shape; 16 or 18 inches by 12 is a convenient size; cut equal, so that they can be packed closely. At least one foot in thickness of dry sawdust, cut straw, or chaff should be packed closely around the heap, and two feet over the top of it. The ice-house needs double walls, eight inches apart, filed between with the same sort of material, and a tight roof to shed rain; the eaves may be open, as ample ventilation tends to preserve the ice. The bottom of the ice-house must be drained perfectly, and be protected entirely from the access of any current of air. It will not do to raise it above the ground. It is best to have it sunk at least one foot beneath the surface, but all the waste water from the ice must soak or be carried away. The ice-house should be placed upon a rise of ground, and never in a hollow. A house of rough planks or slabs, drained below, ventilated above, and packed at the sides, will keep he ice as well as the most costly one.

Where the Cap Went.

A dealer in sportsmen's goods in Cleveland, Ohio, was called upon last April to examine a breech-loading gun. He fired several blank cartridges, and while removing the supposed empty shells accidentally exploded one which still contained some of its original filling. The cap flew off, struck him in the eye and inflicted a severe wound, but could not afterward be found. A skillful oculist was applied to, who succeeded in saving the eye, and no further trouble was experienced until lately, when the wound began to be painful, and another examination was made. It finally became necessary to remove the eyeball, which, upon dissection, was found to contain the exploded cap carefully embedded in it.

SALT SPRINGS.—The quantity of salt from the Onondaga salt springs, inspected during the last fiscal year, was 6,594,191 bushels, less by 1,364,981 bushels than the production of the preceding year. The net revenue from this source was $10,341.67, showing a falling off, as compared with the preceding year, of $11,424.08.

Why American cities burn—Dryness of climate, too much pine lumber, too high stories, overhanging and tarred roofs, bad water works, incompetent fire departments and defective flues.

AN EXPLODED FAT MAN.

Startling Result of the Curiosity of a Child.

All nations have given to the Chinese the honor of being the most ingenious people in the world. They are ever ready in curiosities of nature and art; seem to prefer enormities, monstrosities, to the true and pure grandeur of nature. The colony of Chinese in New Orleans, says the *Picayune*, love, like all other Chinamen, to boast of the greatness of China, its wonders and munificence. The following story was told us by one of them, Che-Fung, the other night, as a proof of Chinese superiority over the barbarians of the West. Whether it was a Chinese hoax or not, it is at least theoretically and naturally possible:

Che-Fung is a picture of the most wretched Chinese. He is frightful, disgusting in appearance. Tall for a Chinaman, being over six feet in height, he is thin and emaciated, a skeleton scarecrow. His face is covered with wrinkles, like a schoolboy's atlas; his nose must be taken for granted, it is a mere suspicion; his mouth is a perfect gulf in itself; his eyes altogether out of the right position, and the flesh of his face hangs down like the hide of a rhinoceros. Altogether Che-Fung is a disgusting sight, looks as if he had been hung and dried, boiled and smoked, then buried for a month or so and dug up to be exhibited. Yet Che-Fung is a good talker in pigeon English, and in a confidential manner disclosed his whole history in that language, of which, while making out about one word in ten, we got a general idea.

"I was a circus man in China, Tsien-Sing, as we call it. We are great on gymnastic and legerdemain, but particularly in natural phenomena, human curiosities, etc. There is a human monstrosity manufactory at Tsaeping, where, for a consideration, any of the human deformities you Americans regard as *lapsi naturæ* can be made to order. There are many parents who thus sacrifice their children to be made monsters of, and who live on the gaining by the exhibition of these monstrosities.

"I cannot explain how all of these tricks are done, but that they are done any Chinaman can testify. A dwarf is of easy manufacture; a regular morning dose of whiskey and tea to a child will stunt it, keep it down to its original size. A monstrosity, a hunchback, is of course easy; while human beings can be made of any shape, from a cock to an elephant, by being molded in a jar, like jelly—stuck into a jar of the desired shape when young, and left there to develop itself.

"As for myself, I was brought up a 'fat man.'"

"A fat man!" we exclaimed involuntarily, looking at Che-Fung's spare form. "Do you manufacture fat people in China?" "It is only a trick of the trade. I was naturally a thin boy, but old Fee Lee soon brought me out. You have seen sheep slaughtered here, seen them skinned. A hole is made in the outer skin, the epidermis; a bellows is inserted and worked. The air finds its way between the cuticle and the cutis, or skin proper, and swells out the animal to double its size, at the same time that it almost separates these two skins, so that the hide of the animal comes off easily. This is the manner in which I was treated. Every morning I was treated to an air bath, and a gallon or so of air injected into my system, and soon I began to swell like a balloon.

"In a month or so I was returned to my parents a fat boy, and a fine specimen of a fat boy, measuring, although only fifteen, eighty-eight inches around the chest and forty-six inches around the thigh. I was advertised as weighing 600 pounds. The truth was I weighed only about 180, the 80 being the weight of 200 gallons of air by which I was puffed out. "I don't believe that I altogether presented a very pretty aspect, being puffed out and lumpy in appearance, and looking bloated rather than fat. However, a very close observer could not detect the imposture, and I was exhibited for many years, earning a respectable livelihood for my parents, who had brought me up to the profession of fat man.

"The profession was not an agreeable one. The air made me ever feel sleepy and sick. It did not, however, make me lazy; did not impede as fat would have done. Those who saw my agility and gracefulness on the street wondered how so fat a man could be so lively, little suspecting that his apparent fatness was an assistance, and half carried me along the street. There were few young men in China that could beat the monster of 600 pounds in a foot-race.

"I came over here and exhibited in America, in San Francisco for some time. One day, during a sitting, an American child, with the usual ingenuity and investigating disposition of American children, crept up behind me, and, probably impressed with the desire of discovering whether a fat man could feel or not, ran a pin or knife or something sharp into me while no one was observing him. The result was somewhat of an explosion; the captive air rushed out and left me a thin looking individual, as I am now. There was no one to blow me up scientifically and I therefore gave up the profession of fat man for that of washerwoman. I seldom feel any evil consequences from my previous condition, save that my cuticle or outer skin is almost separated from myself, and like an ill-fitting suit of clothes, almost drops off, or bunches itself up in a disagreeable manner. I sometimes get cold inside of it, which is not at all comfortable. Still, the position of a washerwoman is much preferable to that of a fat man, and I intend to stick to it."

A Land Owner.

Gerrit Smith was a very fortunate man, so far as worldly affairs go. His father, who was a partner of John Jacob Astor, seems to have had a truly Anglo-Saxon "lust for land," though descended from a race that had to fight for the little land it lived and did business on. When his father died, all the latter's land, about 1,500,000 acres, was left to Gerrit Smith, of which two-thirds was in New York State. This magnificent domain—equal in extent to a principality and growing in value—could not have fallen into better hands. Its management brought its owner into contact with representatives of various Indian tribes, with whom he never had the slightest difficulty, because he was not only just but generous. He had to deal with thousands of poor "squatters," who found him the most merciful and liberal of landlords. Naturally, his aid was sought for all manner of local enterprises, charities and public institutions, in the localities where he was a large landowner. In all these cases he uniformly led in liberality, and showed that unselfish regard for the welfare of others which was more valuable than what he gave.

Expensive Funerals.

Not many days since a household in Baltimore was stricken with a calamity which threw upon it the necessity of burying four of its members on the same day. It was a heavy burden which this poor family were compelled to bear, and one for which they were entirely unprepared. The funeral expenses entirely exhausted their scanty resources, and left them to confront the winter without money and without employment. This incident has directed attention to the cost of burying the dead, and to the enormous tax which the custom of hiring enough hacks to constitute a funeral procession imposes upon a class of people who are entirely unable to bear it. Every day we see a train of carriages, says a Baltimore paper, varying in number from five to twenty, start away from some small house, the yearly rental of which would not amount to the cost of this showy funeral. Why should poor families be compelled to toil, to make sacrifices and to deny themselves the commonest comforts of life for many months, in order to save enough money to pay for a useless pageant, which certainly adds nothing to the happiness of the living or the dead?

Andrew Bates, of Hanover, believes in skinning his own skunks, as he expects this year to send 2,000 skins of these frisky animals to the Boston market, where they are made into elegant fur cloaks. Skunk's oil is valuable for medicinal purposes, and brings a fair price.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Henry Ebling was drowned in the Hackensack river. About twenty other boys were skating, and the ice broke under their weight...... The United States House Committee on War Claims rejected the proposition to pay ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, for his house and other property destroyed by the Confederates during the war..... The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Page, to prevent Chinese naturalization, proposes merely to restore the naturalization laws as they existed prior to the late codification, in which the implied discrimination against Chinamen was inadvertently omitted......Gov. Bedle forwarded his resignation as Supreme Judge to Gov. Parker, of New Jersey......The case of the United States agt. Reese and Lanshee, known as the Kentucky election case, involving the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment so far as it seeks to protect the rights of citizens to vote, was urged before the Supreme Court. It is maintained that the right to vote at State elections, under State laws, for municipal officers, is not a right within the authority of Congress to enforce in case it is denied by the State officers......H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third New Hampshire District......The Republicans of the Second District of New Hampshire nominated the Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, for re-election to Congress......Foulkes, the negro who recently murdered several members of the Herndon family, near Manassas, Va., was tried in the Circuit Court of Orange county, and convicted of murder in the first degree.... The Massachusetts cotton mills are nearly all enforcing a reduction of 10 per cent. on wages. ......The northward-bound passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Eaton Station, Indiana, and a number of passengers were fatally injured.

President Grant signed the new Finance bill, giving it his "hearty" approval. But he points out to Congress that fixing a date when specie resumption shall commence implies an obligation to provide such legislation as may be necessary to redeem their promise. And in this connection he calls attention to the deficiency which exists in the Treasury, and which, under the present revenue laws, is likely to continue and to increase. This fact has an importance entirely separate from that which arises from the recent pledge to resume in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury states the requirements of the sinking fund for the year ending the 30th of June at $31,096,545, and the balance remaining from other expenditures he estimates at only $9,002,796.57. There will, therefore, unless expenses are cut down or revenues increased or both, be a distinct deficiency at the close of the year of $22,093,748.43. The Secretary estimates the deficiency next year at $11,920,914. He suggests the duty on tea and coffee be returned, and that the 10 per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified on the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed.

Charles A. Stevens, Republican, was elected to Congress in the Tenth Massachusetts District, to fill the unexpired term of the late Alvan Crocker......The National Women Suffrage Convention adopted a resolution to hold a national citizens suffrage association in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1876, in which the women of the old and new world, who demand equal freedom of franchise, are invited to participate. ......The loss by the fire in Rutland, Vt., will net $200,000; insurance $100,000 ...The United States House Committee on coinage agreed to report favorably the Senate bill providing for the coinage of twenty-cent pieces, with an amendment allowing them to be in use on redemption of any fractional currency, including the fifteen-cent note which was not mentioned in the Finance bill recently enacted......John S. McClelland, the telegraph operator convicted in the Hudson county, N. J., Court of Sessions, of manslaughter, in causing the death of four men by collision of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad last March, was sentenced by Judge Hoffman, to pay a fine of $250 and costs of court..... The National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry in Philadelphia were represented by councils from thirteen States. The order is only one year old.

A passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad was thrown from the track near Arcola, Ind., by a broken rail. Two persons were killed and a large number seriously injured .....John Flynn, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, escaped from jail at Sunbury, Pa., with another convict, whom he forced to burn a hole through the cell door and then pick the lock, Flynn keeping guard with a revolver......A terrific explosion occurred at Bound Brook, N. J., which resulted in probably fatal injuries to one man and the serious injury to six others who were engaged in blasting......Rev. William S. Crowley, pastor of the Manatawna Baptist Church in Philadelphia, had been engaged in conducting religious services, and was taken suddenly ill and died at the church from heart disease......Four prisoners who were confined in the county jail, Salt Lake City, escaped while the officials of the prison were enjoying a dance on the floor immediately over the cells. ......Two fishermen, who started out in boats from Canarsie, L. I., were frozen to death. Their boats were found in one of the meadows in the bay, the men sitting dead at their oars and presenting a shocking appearance. Both men leave wives and children....The Shanghai *Courier* states that the Revs. Messrs. Meadows and Douthwaite, two missionaries belonging to what is known as the China Inland Mission, were attacked by a Chinese mob and forced to fly for their lives, while their property was destroyed......A Brooklyn liquor dealer fatally shot a poor drunken wretch who came in and obtained a drink without paying for it...... When Boss Tweed heard that his wife had lost an eye through the carelessness one of his sons, who was handling a pistol, his strength forsook him, and he sank back in his chair saying, in a piteous tone: "My God, has not the worst come yet?"

Sheriff Flanagan, of Warren county, Miss., was ejected from his office by United States troops ...... Judge Arthur, of Washington, dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Irwin, and remanded him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives......Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, was arrested in Washington on a charge of libeling ex-Governor Alex. B. Shepherd......Senor Castelar declares that he will not take his seat in the Spanish Cortes if he has to swear allegiance to the monarchy.... The London *Times* in a leading editorial declared that the dreams of peace in Europe have fled away, and that all Europe is arming...... The Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council an ordnance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato disease......Peter Steinmetz, *alias* Shaffe, while being taken to the Easton (Pa.) jail, attempted to escape by leaping from the window of the water closet on the train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, near Bethlehem. The constable in charge of the prisoner went back and found the man's dead body, the train having passed over his head. Steinmetz broke jail in Easton five years ago. He was in charge for robbing a store in Lockport...... The United States House Appropriation committee has agreed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill items of $375,000 for signal service weather reports, surveys of storms, etc., and $250,000 for the improvement of the capitol grounds.

Francis Kernan was elected United States Senator from New York State in place of Mr. Fenton......The Delaware Legislature re-elected Senator T. F. Bayard to the United States Senate.... .Hannibal Hamlin was re-elected United States Senator from Maine..... The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States indorsing the report of the sub-committee of Congress in regard to affairs in Louisiana .....On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employees, the Spanish government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of a railroad shall be shot......To Southern Senators and Representatives asking aid to repair the levees, President Grant intimated that an end to political disturbances was first in order......The committee on the eligibility of G. Q. Cannon, delegate from Utah, recommend his expulsion from the House on the score of polygamy......By a fire in a Brooklyn tenement house three lives were lost and two persons seriously injured.

How to make good puffs—Send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of custom duties, reported from the Finance committee, came up. The amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

A memorial of Mary E. Speck, M. D., and Mary S. Parsons, M. D., was presented, saying that they were graduates of the Howard University, District of Columbia, and on account of their sex the Medical society of the District, an organization chartered by Congress, refused them admission to membership into that society; they therefore ask that the charter of the society be amended, so that they may not be excluded from it.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, presented a memorial of the judicial officers and jurors of Arkansas praying for the passage of a bill organizing the Indian Territory into the Oklahoma Territory, and providing for the organization of courts therein.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President communicating reports in regard to the cholera epidemic in 1874. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented ten memorials of citizens of Ontario and Yates counties, N. Y., against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Logan made a lengthy speech sustaining the President in his action in the Louisiana matter.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, the House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Morrill, in discussing the Legislation Appropriation bill, said that the bill as it passed the House appropriated $18,422,442. The amendments of the Senate committee increased the amount to $18,791,954. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in the Assay offices, and in the departments of the government in Washington. It was a reduction of $1,966,300 as compared with the bill of last year.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the House bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, made a report which was read. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session, with the exception of duty on hops, which had been raised to eight cents per pound. The House proposed a duty of ten cents per pound, but the committee agreed upon eight cents. The two sections relating to tobacco and the sale of bonds, etc., which were the principal subjects of disagreement last year, were now both stricken out. The report was agreed to.

The amendment of the Appropriation bill, providing a new Bureau of Statistics and Commerce, was stricken out. Collating facts about railroads was made part of the duties of the present Statistical Bureau.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to protect each State of the Union against invasion and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery, was passed.

The Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The only amendment of importance reported to the Diplomatic bill by the committee was one appropriating $28,700 for the salaries and expenses of the United States and Mexican claims commission, which was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution that the President and Vice-President of the United States be elected directly by a vote of the people was presented and read.

The Fortification bill, appropriating $850,000 for sea coast fortifications, was passed by the Senate.

House.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented the memorial of the National Revenue Reform association of New York city as to the reduction of cost in the collection of revenues.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in discussing the question of duties and the collection of revenue, remarked that a good number of the merchants of New York were no better than editors. He thought, however, that complaints made by them of illegal duties collected should be inquired into.

The Japanese Indemnity bill was before the House, and it was voted to return the indemnity money to Japan, and pay the sailors of the navy out of the United States Treasury.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the select committee on outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the committee had voted to proceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to continue the investigation of it. Read, and ordered to be printed.

The House ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Irwin before District Judge McArthur, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following are among the most important bills introduced and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Merriam, of New York—To prevent the issue of United States and national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; also limiting the tax on bank deposits, in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; also authorizing the use of information received through the dead letter office, when its use will prevent or punish crime.

By Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania—To establish a uniform system for protesting commercial paper.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee—For the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution of Treasury notes.

By Mr. Luttrell, of California—Granting right of way for a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada mountains below the snow line.

By Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania—To increase the duties on umbrellas and parasols.

By Mr. Lewis, of Tennessee—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

By Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—In regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case.

Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for a special distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from the grasshopper ravages. Passed.

Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts and officers of the State of Mississippi at Vicksburg have been interfered with by the military.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, objected to the resolution in that shape.

Playing the Ear-Trumpet.

Two Boston editors dodged away into New Hampshire upon a fishing and hunting excursion. One bright morning—it was in September—they took a team, and set forth with their fishing-rods, bound for a rare day's sport. A few miles away they came to a very neat and comfortable looking farm-house, with substantial out-buildings, from the porch of which approached an aged man, who hailed them as they came up.

"What is it?" asked Ben., as he drew in the reins and came to a stop. "We are in a hurry."

Instead of replying in words the old man simply waved his hand, and then turning toward his fields he shouted, at the top of his voice:

"*Timothy!*—TIMOTHY!"

Our two sportsmen looked in that direction, and saw, nearly a quarter of a mile off, a boy engaged in digging potatoes. He had evidently heard the old man's voice, for he suspended his labor, and, leaning upon his hoe, he faced the house; and directly afterwards came the faint sound of,—

"Hallo!"

The aged sire, seeing from the boy's motion that he had been heard, shouted again, with stentorian power:

"Where is the new ox-yoke?"

A response, faint, but distinct, came back,—

"In the corn-crib."

"What did he say?" asked the old man, turning toward our sportsmen.

"He said it was in the corn-crib," answered Ben.

"Speak louder, will ye? I'm hard o' hearin'."

Ben yelled the words into the veteran's ear.

"Ah,—thank ye. That's all. You can drive on."

And so the heroes of the quill and the rod had been made to serve as an ear trumpet to a deaf man. But they enjoyed the joke; and they enjoyed the telling of it when they got home.

Heart Disease.

Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a *post mortem* examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that vegetable alterative, Vinegar Bitters, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

Eggs in Winter.

To have plenty of eggs in winter, the fowls must have warm roosting and nesting places, warm food, if possible, with some kind of animal food at least once a day, and water to drink at will; gravel and lime must be always at hand, and the poultry-house must be kept scrupulously clean, and the fowls out of the way of vermin and free from lice.

Lice may be destroyed by the application of lard or sweet oil in which carbolic acid has been mixed at the rate of one part of acid to one hundred of oil or lard. For poultry, the mixture should be rubbed beneath the wings and on top of the head, except in the case of sitting hens, which should never have grease of any kind applied to them, if the eggs are to be hatched.

A Very Sad Story.

A Terre Haute paper tells this sad story: On Christmas eve a beautiful widow was married to a young merchant. On Sunday morning the wife arose before her husband was out of bed and, slipping a light wrapper over her night clothes, went out. No more was thought of it by him until her prolonged absence began to create alarm. He then arose, alarmed her parents, and began a search for her. They looked in vain until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she was found in the edge of a small stream about six miles from the town. As soon as she saw her brother she began to scream and plunged into the water up to her waist. They rescued her and then discovered that she had become a raving maniac. What caused her insanity none can tell.

For all Female Complaints

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A clergyman writing to a friend says: "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.—*Com.*

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low cut shirt. All the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like linen, we recommend all to try it. Ask your gents' furnisher for the Improved Warwick.—*Com.*

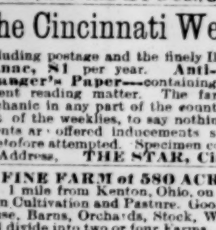
We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.—*Com.*

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*: they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	13	@	14
Common to Good Texans	08	@	11½
Milch Cows	50 00	@	90 00
Hogs—Live	06½	@	06⅞
Dressed	07	@	08½
Sheep	06⅞	@	07⅞
Lambs	07½	@	07½
Cotton—Middling	15⅛	@	15½
Flour—Extra Western	4 75	@	5 65
State Extra	4 75	@	5 05
Wheat—Red Western	1 24	@	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 07
Rye—State	90	@	94
Barley—State	1 24	@	1 52
Barley Malt	1 32	@	1 32
Oats—Mixed Western	68	@	68½
Corn—Mixed Western	86½	@	87
Hay, per cwt	50	@	1 60
Straw, per cwt	50	@	70
Hops ......'74s, 45@47—'69s	08	@	15
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	20 00
Lard	14	@	14
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00	@	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00	@	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00	@	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	30	@	35
Petroleum—Crude ......6⅛@6⅛	Refined, 12		
Wool—California Fleece	32½	@	32½
Texas "	30	@	31
Australian "		@	2s, 4d.
Butter—State	40	@	43
Western Dairy	29	@	30
Western Yellow	24	@	26
Western Ordinary	20	@	23
Pennsylvania Fine	34	@	36
Cheese—State Factory	15¾	@	16½
" Skimmed	04	@	05
Western	10	@	15
Eggs—State	33	@	32
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 30	@	1 33
Rye—State	88	@	90
Corn—Mixed	83½	@	83½
Barley—State		@	1 44
Oats—State	62	@	66
BUFFALO.			
Flour	5 50	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@	1 05
Corn—Mixed	79	@	79
Oats	57	@	57
Rye	1 03	@	1 03
Barley	1 25	@	1 48
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	14½	@	14¾
Flour—Extra	6 25	@	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 22	@	1 22
Rye	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Yellow	80	@	80
Oats—Mixed	66	@	66
Petroleum	05½	@	05½
PHILADELPHIA			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25	@	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 20	@	1 22
Rye	90	@	92
Corn—Yellow	80	@	83
Mixed	84	@	85
Oats—Mixed	65	@	66
Petroleum—Crude ......09⅛@09⅛	Refined, 12⅛		

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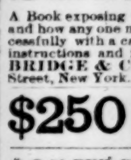
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